

Newport Mercury

WHOLE NUMBER 9093

NEWPORT, R. I., NOVEMBER 19, 1921

VOLUME CLXIII—NO. 24

The Mercury.

PUBLISHED BY—
THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

JOHN P. SANBORN, } Editors.
A. H. SANBORN, }

Mercury Building,
121 TIAVEN STREET,
NEWPORT, R. I.

Entered as second class matter at
the Post Office at Newport, R. I.,
under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

Established June, 1768, and is now in
its one hundred and sixty-third year. It
is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and
with less than half a dozen exceptions,
the oldest printed in the English lan-
guage. It is a large quarto weekly of
four-eight columns filled with interest-
ing reading—editorial, state, local and
general news, well selected miscellany
and valuable farmers' and household de-
partments. Reaching so many households
in this and other States, the limited
space given to advertising is very valu-
able to business men.
Terms: \$2.00 a year in advance—single
copies, in wrappers, a cent. Extra
copies can always be obtained at office of
publication. Specimen copies sent free and special
terms given advertisers by addressing
the publishers.

Local Matters.

ST. PAUL'S LADIES' NIGHT

The annual Ladies' Night for the
entertainment of the members of St.
Paul's Lodge and their ladies was
given on Thursday evening with a
large attendance. Under the direction
of Worshipful Master Orin M.
Alger and with the assistance of a
large committee the affair proved most
enjoyable. For the first time in sev-
eral years the combined musical clubs
of Brown University were heard in
Newport, and that their efforts were
appreciated was well evidenced by
the hearty applause that followed
each number.

After an address of welcome by the
Master of the Lodge, the Glee Club
started in with vigor and pep and
ran off a splendidly selected program
in record time. Every part of the
entertainment was good, whether it
was the singing of the large Glee
Club, the instrumental work of the
Mandolin Club, the tenor solos, quartet
or readings. Every number was
heartily applauded and the audience
regretted that the Club was not able
to respond with more encores. As a
special feature the College boys im-
provised an orchestra and rendered
some very jazzy music for impromptu
dancing before the arrival of the
regular orchestra.

Following the entertainment pro-
gram an excellent buffet supper was
served on the upper floor, and dan-
cing to music by Ray Goff's orchestra
was enjoyed until long after mid-
night.

HEARING ON BUILDING LAW

The council committee on changes
in the building ordinance gave a
hearing in the Council chamber on
Tuesday evening on the proposition
to allow fire-resisting shingles on
new buildings in the second and
third zones, instead of absolutely fire-
proof construction. As the law now
stands all new buildings erected any-
where in the city must have fireproof
roofs, but there has been for some
time a strong movement to allow the
use of so-called fire-resisting shingles
which are not admitted as strictly
fire-proof construction.

There was a considerable attend-
ance at the meeting on Tuesday eve-
ning, and representatives of various
shingle manufacturers were present
to urge the use of their shingles. Most
of the speakers were in favor of
modifying the law so that this form
of construction could be used. Mr.
Benjamin F. Tanner, a leading con-
tractor and former assistant engi-
neer of the fire department, advised
going slow in any modification of the
building law and suggested that the
underwriters be consulted before a
change is made. The committee will
take the matter under consideration
and report to the council later.

The discovery of two boys tamper-
ing with a railroad switch in Fall
River on Wednesday probably averted
a serious accident to the train
bound for Newport which was due
to pass the spot within a few min-
utes.

Mr. William P. Hayman is expect-
ing to spend the winter in Miami,
where he will engage in business dur-
ing Newport's dull period. His family
will accompany him.

The Naval Training Station will
soon be reduced to the 100 men that
has been fixed as the limit under re-
cent orders from the Navy Depart-
ment.

BEACH PLAN DISCUSSED

There was a largely attended pub-
lic hearing at the City Hall on Mon-
day evening, when the Beach Com-
mission heard the plan presented by
Architect Upjohn for improvement
of the Beach under a renewal of the
lease to the present holders, the
Newport Beach Association, which
has operated the enterprise for the
past ten years. The attendance was
not only large but interested, many
questions being asked of Mr. Up-
john as he explained his plan, and
quite a discussion following. The
plans were illustrated by stereopticon
views, showing the present condi-
tions and also what it is hoped to have
under the new lease. Chairman George
N. Buckhout presided and said that
some ten days later it is expected to
have another hearing at which other
plans may be presented by other
elvie bodies.

Mr. Upjohn explained that his origi-
nal plan called for an expenditure
of \$1,500,000, but owing to the inabil-
ity to raise that amount, it had
been modified until the cost would be
about \$500,000. The main entrance
to the Beach would be a sort of
parkway, and in the private section
there would be 1000 private houses
and in the public section 2500 house-
s. The roller coaster would remain
about as it is today.

Mr. Upjohn replied to many ques-
tions. He said that his original plan
called for the changing of the road-
way to be between the buildings and
the open beach, but that the cost of
this had seemed prohibitive. The
present plans call for changes in the
roadway which it is presumed will
be made by the city, thereby giving
ample parking space in the center
and passageway on both sides.

There was considerable discussion
of the plan, some of the speakers
thinking that the beach should be run
simply for bathing purposes. Others,
including a number of attorneys,
thought the logical action for the
city was to lease the property to the
present management. It is expected
that at the next hearing other plans
will be put forward, including the one
adopted by the Chamber of Commerce.

JOSEPH MACK

Mr. Joseph Mack, resident manager
of the theatrical syndicate that con-
trols and operates all the Newport
playhouses, was found dead at the
foot of the stairs in the Colonial
Theatre building early Thursday
morning, and Medical Examiner Sher-
man said he had probably been dead
for several hours. Death was at-
tributed to apoplexy, and it was evi-
dent that Mr. Mack was stricken at
the head of the stairs as he was
about to leave his office.

Mr. Mack had been in Newport for
a little over a year, having come here
originally to manage the Strand The-
atre. After the other local play-
houses were gathered into the syn-
dicate, he was made resident man-
ager of the local system. He had
made many friends here during his
residence, being of a genial and com-
panionable disposition. He was a
member of the Elks and of the
Knights of Columbus.

Mr. Mack had been connected with
theatrical enterprises all his life, and
came here from Lowell where he was
manager of a local vaudeville and
picture house. He is survived by a
widow, who was in Fall River at the
time of his death. She was prostrated
when notified of the news of his sud-
den death.

MANY POLL TAXES PAID

Tuesday was the last day for pay-
ing poll taxes without a penalty and
there was naturally a great rush at
the final minute. There are still some
persons who have not paid and the
final figure will run well over \$5,000,
being a record-breaker for Newport.
A part of this increase is due to the
fact that this year women as well as
men are required to pay the tax. Another
cause for increase is that the board
of assessors had a systematic canvass
of the city made by the police depart-
ment, thus disclosing many persons
eligible for the tax who had never
been called upon to pay. The result was
a tremendous increase in the total
amount of poll taxes. All the money
received from this source is turned over
to the School Department, under the
State law, and that department will
consequently feel considerably richer.

The Armistice Day observance com-
mittee has adopted a resolution pro-
testing against the allowing of ath-
letic sports in Newport on that day.
Copies have been sent to the board
of aldermen, the representative coun-
cil, the Freebody Park Commission
and President Harding.

MISS HENRIETTA ELLERY

Miss Henrietta Channing Ellery, a
granddaughter of William Ellery, a
signer of the Declaration of Inde-
pendence, died at her home on Bull
street on Monday, at the age of
eighty-three years. She was the last
survivor of her immediate family, a
sister, Miss Mary G. Ellery, having
died in 1901, and a brother, William
Ellery, died in 1906. She had several
other brothers who died many years
ago.

Miss Ellery throughout a long life
maintained a justifiable pride in her
family and ancestry. A descendant
of men who were prominent for many
generations in the affairs of the Col-
ony and later of the State, she main-
tained all the family traditions of
courtesy, kindness and generosity.
She was possessed of a brilliant and
well trained mind, and was an in-
teresting conversationalist.

Miss Ellery was one of the found-
ers of the William Ellery Chapter,
Daughters of the American Revolu-
tion, the first meeting being held in
the ancestral home, and maintained
her interest in the Chapter till the
last. She had presented to the Chap-
ter many valuable relics connected
with her distinguished grandfather,
and had also presented to the City
of Newport the land on which the
Ellery homestead formerly stood,
which has since been converted into
Ellery Park.

Miss Ellery's nearest relatives are
a niece, Mrs. William H. Hammett of
this city, and two nephews, Messrs.
William and Christopher G. Ellery,
who now reside in California.

Funeral services were held at the
Channing Memorial Church on Friday,
Rev. William Sanford Jones officiating.
The members of William Ellery Chap-
ter attended as a body.

WILLIAM B. TUCK

Mr. William B. Tuck, a well known
retired business man of Newport, died
at his home on Rhode Island avenue
on Tuesday evening, following an ill-
ness of several weeks. Although not
a native of Newport, Mr. Tuck had
lived in this city for over twenty years
and had a wide circle of friends here.
He first came here in 1900 to take
over the management of the Whit-
field Tuck Dry Goods Company, lo-
cated where the Bridge Company is
now, and continued the active man-
agement of the business for a number
of years. For a number of years he
had had no active business interests
in the shopping district but had as-
sisted in the management of the
popular boarding house at his home.

Mr. Tuck was born in Newport,
Vermont, about seventy-five years
ago. He had long been a member of
the Masonic fraternity, being a mem-
ber of Lodge, Chapter and Comman-
dery outside of Newport. He was a
regular attendant at the United Con-
gregational Church and was deeply
interested in the work of the church.
He is survived by a wife and one
daughter.

Funeral services were held at his
late residence on Rhode Island ave-
nue on Thursday afternoon, and the
remains were taken to Newport, Vt.,
for interment.

PRESCOTT LAWRENCE

Mr. Prescott Lawrence, one of the
most prominent of Newport's sum-
mer residents, died in Paris on Sun-
day, after having been in poor health
for several months. With Mrs. Law-
rence and their daughter, Miss Kath-
erine Bulkeley Lawrence, he had been
abroad for a considerable time, and
the Newport residence remained
closed throughout the season just
passed.

Mr. Lawrence was very prominent
in social circles in New York and
Newport, and was almost as well
known on the Continent. He was a
member of the leading clubs of New
York and had long been active in
the affairs of the Newport Casino and
the Newport Reading Room. He had
been a regular summer visitor here
for more than thirty years and had
owned a handsome residence on Belle-
vue avenue, opposite Perry street, for
nearly that length of time. He was
very fond of the city and generally
made his Newport season a long one.
He is survived by a wife and daugh-
ter.

Next Thursday will be Thanksgiv-
ing Day and will be observed as a
general holiday in Newport, with a
complete closing of places of busi-
ness throughout the day. The em-
ployees of the Torpedo Station will
have a vacation from Wednesday
night until the following Monday
morning, as they will work on Sat-
urday this week in order to close
down on Friday of next week.

Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King
have gone to New York for the winter.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

The monthly meeting of the School
Committee was held on Monday eve-
ning, when the final figures of the
budget were approved and the com-
mittee on finance was directed to lay
them before the sub-committee of the
Committee of 25.

The report of Superintendent Lull
contained the following items:—
—The following data refer to the
school month ending Friday, Novem-
ber 4: Total enrollment 4387, average
number belonging 4258.9, average
number attending 4044.6, per cent of
attendance 94.6, case of tardiness 363,
cases of dismissal before the end of
a session 53. This total enrollment
(4387) is 56 more than the total of
all last year.

The following data refer to both
the first and second months: Ab-
sence, 130 sessions by 29 teachers; 12
sessions by 6 assistants. Tardiness,
5 times by 4 teachers; 2 times by
2 assistants. The previous state-
ment does not include two teachers
on leave of absence.
Total enrollment in the Rogers is
887, or 101 more than all last year
(786); average daily attending 817.
Permits issued to new pupils: Kin-
dergarten, 238; 1, 123; 11-1X, 176;
Rogers, 112; total, 649. If the 649
were segregated in one building, they
would fill 16 rooms with 42 per
room.

Evening Schools—October 5-Novem-
ber 4

Elementary—Total enrollment, men
59; women 17; average belonging,
men 31.1; women 12.0; average at-
tending men 24.0; women 11.6.

Mechanical drawing—Total enroll-
ment, 30 men; average belonging,
23.9; average attending, 18.2.

Stenography—Total enrollment 13
men; 44 women; average belonging,
men 11.1; women 37.1; average at-
tending men 9.0; women 31.5.

Typewriting—Total enrollment 15
men, 50 women; average belonging
12.4 men; 47.8 women; average at-
tending 9.1 men; 40.8 women.

Shopwork—Total enrollment 16 men;
average belonging 12.3; average at-
tending 10.1.

Totals—Enrollment 133 men; 117
women; average belonging 90.8 men;
97.8 women; average attending 70.4
men; 83.8 women.

Board of Health

Since Oct. 10, 17 cases of senile
fever and 2 cases of diphtheria have
been reported. These cases and other
have excluded 41 pupils besides those
pupils who are ill.

St. George's School

Your superintendent had the honor
and pleasure of representing this de-
partment at the twenty-fifth anniver-
sary of this School Saturday, Octo-
ber 22. He was also a guest at the
fall meeting of the Rhode Island
Library Association held in this city.
At this meeting the librarian of the
Norman Library in the Rogers read a
very interesting paper describing the
origin, growth and general condition
of the library and its use.

Deaths

It is the painful duty of your su-
perintendent to record officially the
following deaths:

Sunday, October 9. Augustus D.
Small, superintendent of schools Aug-
ust, 1871-June, 1923.

Thursday, October 13. Elizabeth
Cecil Kiernan, teacher, October 13,
1884-October 13, 1921; principal of
Carey from 1896. She was faithful,
loyal and successful, and she had both
the confidence and the support of her
whole school district.

Tuesday, October 18. Benjamin
Baker, superintendent of schools Sep-
tember, 1890-September, 1920.

The report of Truant Officer Top-
ham contained the following:—

Number of cases investigated (re-
ported by teachers), 100; number of
cases of truancy (public 19, parochial
1), 11; number out for illness and
other causes, 89; number of different
children truant, 11; number found
not attending school, 4; number sent
to public school, 2; number sent to
parochial schools, 2; number of cer-
tificates issued, 3.

Miss Jessie M. Cowles was given
leave of absence until the end of the
year, and the leave of Miss Elizabeth
B. Peckham was further continued.
A matter of trespass on a passage
near the John Clarke School was re-
ferred to the committee on buildings.

Considerable routine business was
disposed of.

Mr. George H. Grant, who died at
his home in Providence on Saturday,
was well known in Newport, having
married a daughter of the late Charles
H. Burdick of this city. He had long
been prominent in Masonic circles,
and was especially active in the Com-
mandery and Shrine, where he was
widely known and highly esteemed.
He was prominent in business circles,
being President of the Rhode Island
Electrical Protective Company.

The local lobster season has come
to a close and there will be no more
local lobsters until next April. The
season has been a successful one, many
lobsters having been taken and good
prices being received for the catch.
The losses of gear have been compar-
atively small because of the absence
of heavy storms.

Mrs. Vera Cook was given a hear-
ing on Tuesday evening before the Al-
dermanic committee that is inves-
tigating her claim for damages as
the result of a fall on the sidewalk
on Broadway.

PORTSMOUTH.

(From our regular correspondent)

Eureka Lodge Election

The annual election and installa-
tion of officers of Eureka Lodge, No.
22, F. & A. M., was held on Tues-
day evening at Eureka Hall. The
officers were installed by Right Wor-
shipful First District Deputy Grand
Master Howard Knight, assisted by
Master of Ceremonies, Worshipful
Dexter Knight, Worshipful H. F. An-
thony acting Grand Secretary, and
Worshipful F. J. Thomas acting Grand
Chaplain.

The officers elected and appointed
are as follows:—

Worshipful Master—Herbert B.
Ashley.

Senior Warden—Stanley B. Grin-
nell.

Junior Warden—David P. Hedley.

Treasurer—A. Lincoln Hamblly.

Secretary—H. F. Anthony.

Senior Deacon—Jethro H. Peck-
ham.

Junior Deacon—Henry C. Anthony,
Jr.

Senior Steward—Benjamin B. Bar-
ker.

Junior Steward—Levi Elbertson.

Marshal—Charles W. Anthony.

Sentinel—William B. Mellor.

Tyler—Charles G. Clarke.

Chaplain—Rev. Joseph B. Ackley.

Musical Director—Henry Elbert-
son.

After the close of the business
meeting and the installation, a sup-
per was served in the lower hall. The
menu consisted of cold ham, potato
salad, rolls, apple pie, cheese and
coffee.

Miss Helen Coggeshall entertained
the Colonel William Barton Chapter,
D. A. R., recently at her home on
Oliphant Lane.

It was voted to hold a sale and
supper in the Chapter House on De-
cember 14.

Every Chapter in the State has
been requested to give 25 cents for
the benefit of the Springfield Inter-
national College. Mrs. Phoebe Man-
chester, chairman of Americanization,
will give a silver tea for the purpose
of raising this fund. Every member
of each Chapter is requested by the
State Regent to earn one dollar
toward a Rhode Island room in the
Memorial Continental Hall, Wash-
ington, D. C. Mrs. George Thurston
has offered the use of her home for
a while to earn this fund.

The program for the coming year
was read before being sent to press.
Refreshments, consisting of sandwich-
es, cake and tea were served by the
hostess. Mrs. David B. Anthony will
entertain the Chapter at the next
monthly meeting.

The members of Oakland Lodge, No.
32, I. O. O. F., gave a dance at Oak-
land Hall on Wednesday evening. The
Aquidneck Grange orchestra furnished
music.

Mr. and Mrs. William W. Anthony
were given a surprise party in honor
of the forty-sixth anniversary of their
marriage, on Wednesday evening.
About twenty relatives and friends
were present. Refreshments, consist-
ing of cake and ice cream, were
served.

A terrible fire was averted on Tues-
day when the fire departments of
Tiverton and Newport were called to
attend a fire at the farm of Manuel
Miranda on the East Main Road near
Glen street. Mr. Miranda is reported
to have built a fire in an out-
building, which he went away and
forgot. The wind was blowing a
gale, directly from the west, and
from this building two others caught
and were burned to the ground. The
house caught fire, but the apparatus
from Newport and Tiverton were able
to put out the fire on the house be-
fore any serious damage was done.
Mr. Michael J. Murphy's blacksmith
shop, carriage repair plant and his
residence were just north of the burn-
ing buildings, so near that it was
thought all must go. The sparks
blew directly east, in line with the
houses on Glen street, but no other
buildings caught fire, the rain of the
day before helping some in this line,
and the close watch of the fire fighters
preventing any more conflagrations.
Mr. Miranda was fortunate enough
to get his cows out of the buildings,
and his machine was out under re-
pairs, but five tons of hay, two loads
of fodder and a quantity of turnips
were burned. Mr. Murphy had a
storehouse of lumber also near the
blacksmith shop.

The first meeting of the municipal
year of the town council and pro-
bate court was held on Monday. There
was no change in the officers this
year. The council officers were sworn
into office as follows: William B. An-
thony, James F. Sherman, B. Earl An-
thony, Jethro J. Peckham and Perry
J. Sherman.

In the town council B. Earl An-
thony was appointed a committee in re-
lation to a dog doing damage in New-
town, and reported that anyone suf-
fering damage can make affidavit in
the district court and have the owner
or keeper of dog summoned into
court.

B. Earl Anthony was appointed a
committee to ascertain the cost of a
stone for the grave of Harriet N.
Levensall; reported and it was voted
to spend \$32, the balance to be paid
to the Portsmouth Cemetery Cor-
poration as a fund for perpetual care
of the family lot. The amount re-
ceived from the sale of the property
of the deceased was \$35.70.

A number of bills were received,
allowed and ordered paid.

The council appointed such officers
as are required by law, as follows:

Town Auditors—Frank C. Cory,
Fred Coggeshall and Robert H. Man-
chester.

Recorder of Deeds—William T. H.
Sowle.

Commissioner of Town Farm—Will-
iam T. H. Sowle.

Auctioneers—Isaac Chase, Harry
Paquin, William A. S. Cummings.

Highway Committee—District No. 1,
Jethro J. Peckham, No. 2, James
F. Sherman, No. 3, Perry J. Sher-
man, No. 4, B. Earl Anthony.

Highway Surveyors—District No. 1,
Harry Paquin, No. 2, George E.
Sisson, No. 3, Luther P. Chase, No. 4,
Water H. Dyer.

Committee for Prudence Island/
Driftways, Charles A. Aldrich.
Fence Viewers—John R. Coggeshall,
Frank C. Cory, John E. Manchester,
Sealer of Weights and Measures—
Edward G. Ruggles.

Appraisers of Dog Damages—
William W. Anthony, Rowland S.
Chase, Eugene Chase, Jr.

Dog Constable—William W. An-
thony.

Town Constables—Michael J. Mur-
phy, Frank L. Tallman.

Chief of Police—Wm. F. Deegan.

Police Constables—Benjamin W. H.
Peckham, Philip Smoot, Thomas Birt-
wistle, and at Providence Island, Chas.
A. Aldrich and George H. Thompson.

Special Constables—George A.
Brown, David B. Anthony, Benjamin
P. C. Boyd, John C. Walker, Perry J.
Sherman, J. Herbert Barker.

Special Constable to Enforce Liquor
Law—Frederick Holman.

Special Constable to act under the
Town Ordinance—Luther P. Chase.

Special Constable with power to
serve Civil Process—William J. Deeg-
an.

Hired Constables—Isaac Chase, Al-
bert Lawrence, Walter F. Dyer.

Tramp Constables—Thomas Birt-
wistle, Fred P. Hicks, Henry C. An-
thony, Jr., Robert J. Gibson and
Henry F. Anthony.

Health Officer and Special Consta-
ble to act with Health Officer—Dr.
Berton W. Storrs.

Field Drivers—District No. 1, Harry
R. Paquin, No. 2, George E. Sisson,
No. 3, Luther P. Chase, No. 4, Wal-
ter F. Dyer.

Coroner for three years—George
R. Hicks.

Pound Keeper—George R. Hicks.

Surveyors of Lumber and Corders
of Wood—Henry C. Anthony, Henry
F. Anthony, Isaac Chase.

Inspectors of Ash and Fish Mens-
ures—Frank H. Wheeler, Henry F. An-
thony.

Weighers of Neat Cattle Slaugh-
tered in the town—Henry F. Anthony,
Robert Purcell, Charles Gifford.

Inspector of Beef and Pork—Wil-
liam T. H. Sowle.

Weighers of Coal and other Mer-
chandise—Henry F. Anthony, John
A. Elliott, Charles Gifford, Robert
Purcell.

Commissioner of Wrecks—William
T. Tallman.

Forest Warden—Fred Paquin.

In the probate court the inventory
of the estate of Elizabeth G. Gard-
ner was allowed and ordered record-
ed.

The first and final account of Ben-
jamin Wyatt, administrator of the
estate of Herbert G. Wyatt, was al-
lowed and ordered recorded.

The petition of Joseph T. Brazil that
the court receive into the registry
under the General Laws, the share
of one of the heirs of Anna D. Bra-
zil, whose residence is unknown, was
referred to December 12.

MIDDLETOWN

(From our regular correspondent)

Mr. Lawrence T. Peckham lost a
valuable pair of horses recently at
the Peckham Brothers' crusher on
Paradise Rocks. Mr. Peckham had
loaded his team and in backing
around one wheel of the loaded wag-
on went over the edge of the 40-foot
ledge, which pulled the horses over
the edge. Mr. Peckham saw his dan-
ger and jumped in time to reach level
ground and escape injury. One horse
was killed from the fall and the
other was so badly injured that it had
to be shot.

Mrs. Louise Perry of Duffalo, who
is guest of her mother, Mrs. Eliza-
beth Clarke Peckham, is field lecturer
for the International New Thought Al-
liance. She gave a lecture Tuesday
afternoon and evening in Newport at
the Civic League rooms. After leav-
ing here she expects to go on a lec-
ture tour through Washington and
the Western States.

Newport & Providence Street Ry Co.

Cars Leave Washington

Square for Providence

WEEK DAYS—4.50, 7.40, 8.50 A. M., then each hour to 8.50 P. M.

SUNDAYS—7.50 A. M., then each hour to 9.50 P. M.

THE GREEN PEA PIRATES

Continued from Page 2

"Don't kid the commodore, Scraggy. This aroner o' roses, is more'n a strong man can stand, so cut out the Josh."

"All right, Mac. I guess the commodore's foot slipped this time, but I ain't squawkin' yet."

"No, Not yet," cried Mr. Gibney bitterly, "but soon."

"I ain't, neither," Captain Scraggy announced an' injured virtue. "I'm a-willin' to go through with you, Gib, at a loss, for nothin' else except to convince you o' the folly o' makin' this a one-man syndicate. I ain't a kidder, but I'm free to confess that I'd like to be consulted once in a while."

"That's logic," rumbled the single-minded McGuffey.

"You dirty wenchers," roared the commodore. "I ain't askin' you two to take chances with me. No no! Nells'll take this deal over independent o' the syndicate."

"Well, let's dress this here diver," retorted the cautious Scraggy, "an' send him into the hold for a look around before we make up our minds." Captain Scraggy was not a man to take chances.

They ignored the launch to the wreck and commenced operations. Mr. Gibney worked the air pump while the diver, ax in hand, dropped into the



Ax in Hand, Dropped into the Murky Depths of the Flooded Hold.

murky depths of the flooded hold. He was down half an hour before he signaled to be pulled up. All hands sprang to the line to haul him back to daylight, and the instant he popped clear of the water Mr. Gibney unbuckled himself of an agonized curse.

In his hands the diver held a large decayed codfish.

Captain Scraggy turned a sneering glance upon the unhappy commodore while McGuffey sat down on the damp rail of the derelict and laughed until the tears coursed down his honest face.

"A dirty little codfishin' schooner," raved Captain Scraggy. "An' you a-sinkin' the time an' money o' the syndicate in rotten codfish on the say-so of a clairvoyant you ain't even been introduced to. Gib, if that's business, all I got to say is: 'Excuse me.'"

Mr. Gibney seized the defunct fish from the diver's hand, tore it in half, slapped Captain Scraggy with one awful fragment and buried the other at McGuffey.

"I'm outer the syndicate," he raved, beside himself with anger. "Here I go to work an' make a fortune for a pair of short sports an' pikers an' you get to squealin' at the first five-hundred-dollar loss. I know you o' old, Phineas Scraggs, an' the leopard can't change his spots." He raised his right hand to heaven. "I'm through for keeps. We'll rid the pearls today, divvy up, an' dissolve. I'm through."

"Glad of it," growled McGuffey. "I don't want no more o' that codfish, an' as soon as we get flightin' room I'll prove to you that no wear-sailor can insult me an' get away with it. Me an' Scraggy's got some rights. You can walk on Scraggy, Gib, but it takes a man to walk on the McGuffey family."

Nothing but the lack of sea-room prevented a battle royal. Mr. Gibney stood glaring at his late partners. His great ham-like fists were opening and closing automatically.

"You're right, Mac," he said presently, endeavoring to control his anger and chagrin. "We'll settle this later. Take that helmet off the diver an' let's hear what he's got to report."

With the helmet removed the diver spoke:

"As near as I can make out, boss, there ain't a thing o' value in this bulk but a couple o' hundred tons o' codfish. She was cut in two just for'd o' the bulkhead an' her anchors carried away on the section that was cut off. She ain't worth the cost o' towin' her in on the flats."

"So that codfish has some value,"

snickered Captain Scraggs. "Great grief, Scraggy! Don't tell me it's spilled," cried McGuffey, snuffing horror.

"No, not quite, Mac, not quite. Just slightly. I s'pose Gib'll tack a sign to the stub o' the main mast: 'Slightly spilled codfish for sale. Apply to A. P. Gibney, on the premises. Special rates on Friday!'"

Mr. Gibney quivered, but made no reply. He carefully examined that portion of the derelict above water and discovered that by an additional expenditure of about fifty dollars he might recover an equal amount in brass fittings. The Kadlak's house was gone and her decks completely gutted. Nothing remained but the amputated hull and the foul cargo below her battered decks.

In majestic silence the commodore motioned all hands into the launch. In silence they returned to the city. Arrived here, Mr. Gibney paid off the launch man and the diver and accompanied by his associates repaired to a prominent jeweler's shop with the pearls they had accumulated in the South seas. The entire lot was sold for thirty thousand dollars. An hour later they had adjusted their accounts, divided the fortune of the syndicate equally, and then dissolved. At parting, Mr. Gibney spoke for the first time when it had not been absolutely necessary.

"Put a beggar on horseback an' he'll ride to the devil," he said. "When you two swabs was poor you was content to let me lead you into a fortune, but now that you're well-heeled, you think you're business men. All right! I ain't got a word to say except this: Before I get through with you two benchwarmers I'll have all your money and you'll be a-beggin' me for a job. I apologize for askin' you two with that ill-dressed codfish, an' for old sake's sake we won't fight. We're still friends, but business associates no longer, for I'm too big a figger in this syndicate to stand for any criticism on my handlin' o' the joint finances. Hereafter, Scraggy, old kiddy, you an' Mac can go it alone with your sternwheel steamer. Me an' The Squarehead legs it together an' takes our chances. You don't hear that poor unfortunated Swede makin' no holler at the way I've handled the syndicate?"

"But, Gib, my dear boy," chattered Captain Scraggy, "will you just listen to me—"

"Enough! Too much is plenty. Let's shake hands an' part friends. We just can't get along in business together, that's all."

"Well, I'm sorry, Gib," mumbled McGuffey, very much crestfallen, "but then you have that dog-gone fish at me an'—"

"That was fortune hittin' you a bell in the face, Mac, an' you was too self-conceited to recognize it. Remember that, both of you two. Fortune hit you in the face today an' you didn't know it."

"I'd rather die poor, Gib," wailed McGuffey.

The commodore shook hands cordially and departed, followed by the faithful Nells Halvorsen. The moment the door closed behind them Scraggy turned to the engineer.

"Mac," he said earnestly, "Gib's up to something. He's got that imagination o' his workin'. I can tell it every time: he gets a foggy look in his eyes. We made a mistake kiddin' him today. Gib's a sensitive boy some ways an' I reckon we hurt his feelin's without intendin' it."

"He thins a dead codfish at me," protested McGuffey. "I love old Gib like a brother, but that's carryin' things with a mighty high hand."

"Well, I'll apologize to him," declared Captain Scraggs and started for the door to follow Mr. Gibney. McGuffey barred his way.

"You apologize without my consent an' you gotta buy me out o' the Victor. I won't be no engineer with a skipper that lacks backbone."

"Oh, very well, Mac," Captain Scraggy realized too well the value of McGuffey in the engine room. He knew he could never be happy with anybody else. "We'll complete the deal with the Victor, ship a crew, get down to business, an' leave Gib to his codfish. An' let's pay our bill an' get over here. It's too high-toned for me—an' expensive."

For two weeks Captain Scraggs and McGuffey saw no more of Mr. Gibney and Nells Halvorsen. In the meantime, they had commenced running the Victor regularly up river, soliciting business in opposition to the regular steamboat lines. While the Victor was running with light freights and consequently at a loss, the prospect for ultimate business was very bright and Scraggs and McGuffey were not at all worried about the future.

Judge at their surprise, therefore, when one morning who should appear at the door of Scraggs' cabin but Mr. Gibney.

"Mornin', Gib," began Scraggy cheerily. "I s'pose you been rolled for your money as per usual, an' you're around lookin' for a job as mate?"

Mr. Gibney ignored this veiled insult. "Not yet, Scraggy. I got about five hundred tons o' freight to send up to Dunnigan's landing an' I want a lump sum figger for doin' the job. We parted friends an' for the sake o' old times I thought I'd give you a chance to figger on the business."

"Thanky, Gib. I'll be glad to. Where's your freight an' what does it consist of?"

"Agricultural stuff. It's crated, an' I deliver it here on the steamer's deck with in reach o' her tackles. No heavy pieces. Two men can handle every piece easy."

"Turnin' farmer, Gib?"

"Thinkin' about it a little," the commodore admitted. "What's your rate on this freight? It ain't perishable, so get down to brass tacks."

"A dollar a ton," declared the greedy Scraggs, naming a figure fully forty cents higher than he would have been willing to accept. "Five hundred dollars for the lot."

"Suits me," The commodore nonchalantly handed Scraggs five hundred dollars. "Gimme a receipt," he said.

So Captain Scraggs gave him a receipted freight bill and Mr. Gibney departed.

parted. An hour later a barge was bunted alongside the Victor and Nells Halvorsen appeared in Scraggs' cabin to inform him that the five hundred tons of freight was ready to be taken aboard.

"All right, Nells. I'll put a gang to work right off." He came out on deck, paused, tilted his nose, and



"Holy Sallor! He Shouted. 'Who Uncoiled That Atter o' Violets?'"

sniffed. He was still sniffing when McGuffey bounced up out of the engine room.

"Holy Sallor!" he shouted. "Who uncoiled that atter o' violets?"

"You dog-gone squarehead," shrieked Captain Scraggy. "You been monkeyin' around that codfish again?"

"What smells?" demanded the mate, poking his nose out of his room.

"That tainted wealth I picked up at sea," shouted a voice from the dock, and turning, Scraggs and McGuffey observed Mr. Gibney standing on a stringer smiling at them.

"Gib, my dear boy," quavered Captain Scraggs, "you can't mean to say you've unloaded them gosh-awful codfish—"

"No, not yet—but soon, Scraggy, old tarpo!"

Captain Scraggs was on the verge of tears. "But, Gib! My dear boy! This freight'll foul the Victor up for a month o' Fridays—an' I just took out a passenger license!"

"I'm sorry, Scraggy, but business is business. You've took my money an' you got to perform."

"You lied to me. You said it was agricultural stuff an' I thought it was plows an' harrers an' s'ch—"

"It's fertilizer—an' if that ain't agricultural stuff I hope my teeth may drop out an' roll in the ocean. An' it ain't perishable. It perished long ago. I ain't deceived you. An' if you don't like the scent o' dead codfish on your decks, you can swab 'em down with Florida water for a month."

Captain Scraggs' mate came around the corner of the house and addressed himself to Captain Scraggs.

"You can give me my time, sir. I'm a steamboat mate, not a grave digger or a corner's assistant, or an undertaker, an' I can't stand to handle this here freight."

Mr. McGuffey tossed his silken engineer's cap over to Scraggs.

"Hop on that, Scraggy. Your own hat is ground to powder. Ain't it strange, Gib, what little imagination Scraggy's got? He'll stand there a-screamin' an' a-cussin' an' a-prancin'—Scraggy! Ain't you got no pride, makin' such a spectacle o' yourself? We don't have to handle this freight o' Gib's at all. We'll just hook onto that barge an' tow it up river."

"You won't do nothin' o' the sort, Mac, because that's my barge an' I ain't a-goin' to let it out o' my sight. I've delivered my freight alongside your steamer and prepaid the freight an' it's up to you to handle it."

"Gib!"

"That's the programme!"

"Adelbert," crooned Mr. McGuffey, "ain't you got no heart? You know I got a half interest in the Victor?"

"O-o-o-h!" Captain Scraggs groaned, and his groan was that of a seafaring passenger. When he could look up again his face was ghastly with misery.

"Gib," he pleaded sadly, "you got us where the hair is short. Don't invoke the law an' make us handle that codfish, Gib! It ain't right. Gimme leave to tow that barge—anything to keep your freight off the Victor, an' we'll pull it up river for you—"

"Be a good feller, Gib. You use'ter be hard an' spiteful like that," urged McGuffey.

"I'll tow the barge free," wailed Scraggs.

Mr. Gibney sat calmly down on the stringer and lit a cigar. Nature had blessed him with a strong constitution and the confiduity of his talented fortune bothered him but little. He squinted over the tip of the cigar at Captain Scraggs.

"You're just the same old Scraggy you was in the green-pea trade. All you need is a ring in yer nose, Scraggy, to make you a human hog. Here you goes to work an' soaks me a dollar a ton when you'd be tickled to death to do the job for half o' that, an' then you got the gall to stand there appealin' to my friendship! So you'll tow the barge up free, eh? Well, just to make the transaction legal, I'll give you a dollar for the job an' let you have the barge. Skip to it, Scraggy, an' draw up a new bill, guarantee to tow the barge for one dollar. Then gimme back \$400 an' I'll hand you back this receipted freight bill."

Captain Scraggs darted into his cabin, dashed off the necessary document, and returning to the deck, presented it together with the requisite refund, to Mr. Gibney, who, in the meantime, had come aboard.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over thirty years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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Bears the Signature of

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In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

"Whatever are you a-goin' to do with this awful codfish, Gib?" he demanded.

Mr. Gibney cocked his hat over one ear and blew a cloud of smoke in the skipper's face.

"Well, boys, I'll tell you. Salted codfish that's been under water a long time gets most of the salt took out of it, an' even at sea, if it's left long enough, it'll get so darned ripe that it's what you might call offensive. But it makes good fertilizer. There ain't nothin' in the world to equal codfish, medium ripe, for fertilizer. I've rigged up a deal with a orchard company that's layin' out a couple o' thousand acres o' young trees up in the delta lands o' the Sacramento. I've sold 'em the lot, after first buyin' it from the owners o' the schooner for a hundred dollars. Every time these orchard fellers dig a hole to plant a young fruit tree they aim to leave a codfish in the bottom o' the hole first, for fertilizer. There was upward o' two hundred thousand codfish in that schooner—an' I've sold 'em for five cents each, delivered at Dunnigan's landin'." A finger on cleanin' up about seven thousand net on the deal. I thought me an' Nells was stuck at first, but I got my imagination workin'—"

Captain Scraggs sank limply into McGuffey's arms and the two stared at the doughty commodore.

"Hit in the face with a fortune an' didn't know it," gasped poor McGuffey. "Gib, I'm sure glad you got out whole on that deal."

"Thanks to a lack o' imagination in you an' Scraggy, I'm about two hundred an' fifty dollars ahead o' my estimate now, on account o' the free tow o' that barge. Me an' Nells certainly makes a nice little split on account o' this here codfish deal."

"Gib," chattered Scraggs, "what's the matter with reorganizin' the syndicate?"

"Be a good feller, Adelbert," pleaded McGuffey.

Mr. Gibney was never so vulnerable as when one he really loved called him by his Christian name. He drew an arm across the shoulders of McGuffey and Scraggy, while Nells Halvorsen stood by, his yellow fangs flashing with pleasure under his valrus mustache.

"Scraggy! Mac! Your first! We'll reorganize the syndicate, an' the minute me an' Nells finds ourselves with a bill o' sale for a one-quarter interest in the Victor, based on the actual cost price, we'll tow this here barge—"

"An' split the profits on the codfish?" Scraggy queried eagerly.

"Certainly not. Me an' Nells splits that fifty-fifty. A quarter o' them

profits is too high a price to pay for your friendship, Scraggy, old deceiver. Remember, I made that profit after you an' Mac had pulled out o' the syndicate."

"That's logic," McGuffey declared. "It's highway robbery," Scraggy snarled. "I won't sell no quarter interest to you or The Squarehead, Gib. Not on them terms."

"Then you'll load them codfish aboard, or pay demurrage on that barge for every day they hang around; an' if the board of health condemns 'em an' chucks 'em overboard I'll sue you an' Mac for my lost profits, git a judgment agin you, an' take over the Victor to satisfy the judgment."

"You're a sea lawyer, Gib," Scraggy retorted sarcastically.

"You do what Gib says," McGuffey ordered threateningly. "Remember, I got a half interest in any judgment he gets agin us—an' what's more, I object to them codfish clutterin' up my half interest."

"You bullied me on the old Maggie," Scraggy screeched, "but I won't be bullied no more. If you want to tow that barge, Mac, you buy me out, lock, stock and barrel. An' the price for my half interest is five thousand dollars."

"You've sold something, Scraggy," Mr. McGuffey flashed back at him, obeying a wink from Mr. Gibney. "An' here's a hundred dollars to bind the bargain. Balance on delivery of proper bill-o'-sale."

While Scraggs was counting the money Mr. Gibney was writing a receipt in his note book. Scraggs, still furious, signed the receipt.

"Now, then, Scraggy," said Mr. Gibney affably, "hustle up to the custom house, get a formal bill-o'-sale blank, fill her in, an' hustle back agin for your check. An' see to it you don't change your mind, because it won't do you any good. If you don't come through now I can sue you an' force you to."

"Oh! So you're buyin' my interest, eh?"

"Well, I'm lendin' Mac the money, an' I got a hunch he'll sell the interest to me an' Nells without figgerin' on a profit. You're a jarrin' note in the syndicate, Scraggy, an' I've come to that time o' life where I want peace. An' there won't be no peace on the Victor unless I skipper her."

Captain Scraggs departed to draw up the formal bill of sale and Mr. Gibney, drawing The Squarehead and McGuffey to him, favored each with a searching glance and said:

"Gentlemen, did it ever occur to you that there's money in the chicken business?"

It had! Both McGuffey and Nells admitted it. There are few men in this world who have not, at some period of their lives, held the same view, albeit the majority of those who have endeavored to demonstrate that fact have subsequently changed their minds.

"I thought as much," the commodore grinned. "If I was to let you two out o' my sight for a day you'd both be flat busted the day after. So we won't buy no farm an' go in for chicken. We'll sell the Victor an' buy a little tradin' schooner. Then we'll go back to the South seas an' earn a legitimate livin'."

"But why'll we sell the Victor?" McGuffey demanded. "Gib, she's a love o' a boat."

"Because I've just had a talk with the owners o' the two opposition lines an' they knowin' me to be chummy with you an' Scraggy, give me the tip to tell you two that you could have your choice o' two propositions—a rate war or a sale o' the Victor for ten thousand dollars. That gets you out clean an' saves your original capital, an' it lets Scraggy out the same way, while lettin' me an' Nells live humbly each."

"A rate war would ruin us," McGuffey agreed. "In addition to sourin' Scraggy's disposition until he wouldn't be fit to live with, Gib, you're a wonder."

"I know it," Mr. Gibney replied.

Special Bargains

Winter Woolens

Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign or domestic fabrics at 4 per cent. less than our regular prices. This we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 15. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

Within two hours Captain Scraggy half interest had passed into the hands of McGuffey, and half an hour later the Victor had passed into the hands of the opposition lines, to be operated for the joint profit of the latter. Later in the day all four members of the syndicate met in the Bowhead saloon, where Mr. Gibney explained the deal to Captain Scraggs. The latter was dumfounded.

"You'll run without me, Gib," Scraggs declared emphatically. "I've had a plenty o' the dark blue for mine. I got a little stake now, so I'm going to look around an' invest in a—"

"A chicken ranch," McGuffey interrupted. "Right-O, Hart. How'd you guess it?"

"Imagination," quoth McGuffey, tapping his forehead. "Imagination, Scraggy."

Three weeks later Mr. Gibney had purchased, for account of his now abbreviated syndicate, the kind of power schooner he desired, and the inspectors gave him a ticket as master, with The Squarehead as mate and Mr. McGuffey as engineer and general utility man, the little schooner cleared for Pago Pago on a day when Captain Scraggs was too busy buying incubators to come down to the dock and see them off.

And for aught the chronicler of this tale knows to the contrary, the syndicate may be sailing in that self-same schooner to this very day.

(THE END.)

HAS MADE NEW PROFESSION

Philadelphia Woman Makes Excellent Living Arranging Details for Amateur Entertainments.

A pin-money career, for one Philadelphia woman, was the outcome of her refusal to drill some children for an Easter program. On previous occasions she had "thrust upon her" the responsibility of planning and preparing various kinds of entertainments, home-talent plays, cantatas, etc., for different organizations. As this work required much time and strength, she was offered remuneration for her services and accepted the money. Now she has work ahead in that line all the year round. She assumes the responsibility of miscellaneous programs, plays, etc., for all ages, for Sunday schools, lodges, clubs, etc. She arranges time and place of practice, and assigns parts to each one in drills, plays, dialogues, cantatas, solo, duet, quartette, chorus, etc. Superintendents in the schools often call on her to help in such lines, and various organizations of the city. Much of the work, as the practicing, is done in her own home. She receives from 20 to 40 cents an hour. Free-will offerings from a church organization have also been generous, as the manner of paying her.

Ductless Glands in College.

Ductless glands, said to be responsible for epilepsy, feeble-mindedness, cancer and other diseases, will be the subject of special study at the University of Pennsylvania. A chair in endocrinology, the branch of medical science dealing with ductless glands, has been endowed at the university, and it is said to be the first ever established in the world.

Experiments will be conducted at the ear, eye, nose and throat hospitals of Philadelphia, the various clinics under control of the university medical school and other places.

So important do the physicians of the American Therapeutic society regard this step that the chairman of the society's council was instructed to appoint a committee to formulate a curriculum for the teaching of endocrinology to graduates and post-graduates in every medical school in the United States.

Comforting.

A Hoosier minister's wife was getting ready to go to the hospital for an operation. Her husband and children had been solicitous of her all day, everything around the house had been very quiet until late that evening, when she heard the seven-year-old twins quarreling. She asked her husband to see what it was about, and he summoned them into the room to give them a lecture on worrying their mother.

"It was all your fault, daddy," Flora retorted.

Floyd nodded his head and the minister asked what he had done. Imagine the feeling when Floyd replied: "Mr. Long said he didn't see where you would get another wife if mother died, and I said you would want Miss E. and Flora said you would want her Sunday school teacher because you called her your helping hand all the time."—Indianapolis News.

Stopped at Last.

As little Harry came in the back door, he was saying to himself, "Well, I got the best of him that time."

His mother happened to be in the kitchen. "Harry, have you and the neighbor boy been fighting again?" she asked.

Harry was quick to reply: "Not this time. You know when he was over here last week we made a kite and you made me let him take it home with him. Yesterday we made a birdhouse and he got to take it home. So today we dug holes and he didn't take them home with him."

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Established 1715
The Mercury.
Newport, R. I.
PUBLISHED BY MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.
Office Telephone 151
Home Telephone 1016
Saturday, November 19, 1921

German made goods of every description are said to be flooding this country. Soon the sign "Made in Germany" will be as familiar as before the World War. The Germans are an industrious people.

The National Letter Carriers' Association is to meet in Providence in September, 1922. This association has a membership of over 3000, a large portion of which is expected to ent claim in Rhode Island next fall.

Uncle Sam's disarmament plan seems to meet with general favor throughout the world. Our Uncle is a pretty big man, and he has in President Harding, Secretary of State Hughes and others some pretty big men in his employ.

The railroad earnings of the country are slowly improving, according to the latest reports. The number of unused cars has decreased several thousand in the last two months. There is room, however, for a much greater improvement before the railroads of the country again get in a strong financial condition.

First Assistant Attorney General Capotosto, of Providence, has been endorsed for the vacant Superior Court Judgeship by several Providence associations. The contest in the General Assembly will be likely to come between Capotosto and Judge Baker of this city.

Marshal Foch announces that he has gained ten pounds since he has been in this country. This is doing well for a little man, considering that he has received so many Collette Degrees and so many keys to the freedom of cities, that it would make most men weary to carry them around. The Marshal will have to put himself on a strict diet when he returns to his beloved France.

The Rhode Island potato crop this year is put at 348,000 bushels, which is considerably below the average for the past five years, the average being 602,000 bushels. The estimated crop throughout the United States is put at 356,025,000 bushels. This is but little below the five years average, which is 385,430,400 bushels. The apple crop of the country is estimated at 18,311,000 barrels, as compared with 37,289,000 in 1920. This is a large decrease and indicates a high price for apples.

The City of Cleveland, Ohio, has adopted the City Manager plan by a vote of 2 to 1. Cleveland is one of the large cities of the country, and if this plan of government meets with favor there it might well be adopted by smaller cities, like Newport. Let's try it. Anything is better than the irresponsible body of 195 that now controls its affairs. Let us have something that holds out hopes of an economical and business method of government.

If this thing keeps on most of the lawyers of the Bay State will soon be under indictment, or disbarred from practice. Attorney General Allen of the Commonwealth has been active in procuring indictments of a large number of Boston attorneys. The one most noticeable incident is the indictment of the former Attorney General, Peletier, now one of the numerous candidates for Mayor of that city. Now the disbarred lawyers, or somebody else, have had Attorney Allen, himself, indicted for larceny from a client in 1917. Another Supreme Court Justice is under suspicion. Massachusetts lawyers must be a bad lot.

THE RED CROSS DRIVE

Frightful calamities used to sweep over the world without any means of mitigating them. The earth abounded with wars and pestilences and fires and floods, but there was no organized system of relief, and people just had to suffer and meet their awful fate without hope of assistance.

In these times of plenty and comfort, when there is abundant food and clothing and all needed supplies, it is unthinkable that people should be left to suffer from disease and sudden misfortune. But to bring quick and adequate relief, some society must have ample funds and workers so that its supplies and relief parties can leave at once for the scene of any disaster. Also there is a world of ordinary misery and suffering which needs the constant work of remedial and preventive agencies. In these fields the American Red Cross has done its marvellous work. The creation of this superb machine for the relief of suffering has softened the miseries of life for innumerable people. It took the victims of war and nursed their wounds on the battlefield. It cared for the orphans. It has assisted the disabled veterans and their families. Wherever disease and death and

suffering from any cause have broken loose, there the Red Cross has gone, a symbol of life and hope and succor. It has saved millions of families from despair and from anguish greater than they could bear. A ministry which accomplishes so much to bind up breaking hearts and make it possible for people to live through their troubles, is the noblest product of our century. The millions should pour into its lap until its treasuries are full to overflowing. There will be plenty of need for more funds even if some folks forget to give before the date set for the end of the annual drive.

THANKSGIVING DAY

The founders of this country believed that God is managing human destiny, and that if faithfully obeyed he would guard and preserve those of his children who ventured across the stormy seas into this unknown wilderness. And even before they had gained a real foothold, and while their future looked most ominous, they appointed a day of thanksgiving to God.

Now there is the same danger that the people will forget the God who led the fathers, as that some men who pray with all their hearts while in some bodily peril, will forget God when they recover and life seems smiling. But if this republic is to endure and be worth preserving, it must not lose that reliance upon the Divine force that heartened our forefathers in their hard struggle. Many nations that forgot God and his laws in the past have gone down into the dust, and nothing is left of their greatness but decaying ruins.

The American people in their thoughtless way appoint a holiday of thanksgiving to God, and then use it for football games and sporting life. They mean no harm and they need the relaxation. But it would not hurt them a bit to spend some part of the day in Thanksgiving devotions. Most people, no matter how difficult their lot, can see some brighter side of their life for which in common decency they ought to give thanks. And as for the nation, it has abundant reason for thankfulness, that it passed through a world shaking catastrophe with less suffering than other peoples.

And the real thanksgiving day is no mere thing of personal feeling, but seeks out the poor and needy and makes them share in the general well-being. A Thanksgiving observance that does nothing for those who are in doubt whether they have reason for thankfulness, observes the letter rather than the spirit of the occasion.

MAKING WAR TO GET TRADE

The armament conference runs up against the feeling of many people in this country that there is danger of war with Japan. Sometimes these people speak of the possibility of Japan's invading this country. But the world war proved what a tremendous difficult thing it is to send an invading army across the Atlantic, and the Pacific is nearly twice as broad.

What is in the back of some people's minds, is the idea that some day this country will fight Japan for protection of our trade rights in China. They believe that Japan is going to try to monopolize Asiatic trade, and there will be no "open door" unless our people fight for it.

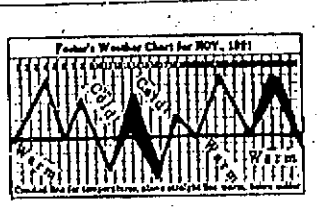
But would the American people send an army or navy to Japan to force her to give us equal trading rights in China? To fight Japan on her home soil and in her home harbors would be no child's play. It would cost at least as much as our participation in the World War, which was around \$30,000,000,000. Our exports to China in 1920 amounted to only \$119,000,000, so it would take 240 years of the trade to pay for the war.

And that makes no account of the awful cost of human life, the bitterness of desolated homes created by such war. Our people will make all necessary sacrifices for the honor of their country, and to protect their fellow citizens. But when it comes to making war in order to force other countries to give us better trading privileges, it is too much like buying gold with human souls. That side of international relations can be handled better in other ways.

Col. John J. Whipple, who died in Brockton Monday, was well known in Newport, where he frequently visited in former days. He was one of the founders of the New England Order of Protection, and was one of the first of the Supreme Wardens of the Order. He was also the founder of the Wilsey Savings Bank of Boston, of which institution he had long been the President. He was also president and director in many other financial and business institutions. He was four times Mayor of Brockton. His funeral took place on Wednesday.

Roland O. Lamb of Boston, Treasurer of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templars, of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, died in Boston on Monday. He was President of the John Hancock Life Insurance Co. and president or director in many other financial institutions.

Medical authorities claim that there are five million children in this country that are underfed.



WEATHER BULLETIN

Washington, D. C., Nov. 19, 1921.

The week centering on Nov. 23 is expected to bring a mixture of weather events but generally the well known Indian Summer features will prevail. That week will be midway between two severe storm periods, one centering on Nov. 14 and the other on Nov. 28, and therefore the first and last part of that week may get touches of these two storms. Temperatures of that week are expected to average above and precipitation below normal. The general prediction for November was warmer, and less precipitation than usual. This forecast for the month indicated poor crop weather for winter grain for this month. These conditions for the week centering on November 23 are expected to cover the northern Rockies near Nov. 20, meridian 90 near 23, Ohio and eastern sections 26. Unusually warm weather and no severe cold waves are expected.

The week centering on Nov. 28 will be under the influence of severe storms. High temperatures will reach western Canada and northwestern America near Nov. 25, followed by severe storms, increasing snows or rains and a moderate cold wave. These conditions will cross meridian 90 near 23 and reach eastern sections near 30. Much better crop weather for winter grain will come to large parts of the continent with this storm. But some sections are doomed to drought and a failure of winter grain.

Indications of an excessively cold winter are not yet in sight. But dry weather in some sections and the snow in some sections are the dragons that threaten certain sections of winter grain. I have previously given warnings of these and the great drought with probabilities of famine in Oceania, southern India and southern China. December will average warmer than usual; very warm on the weeks centering on Dec. 1, 12 and 28; cooler than usual during the weeks centering on 6, 19 and Jan. 2. Less than usual precipitation. Most rain or snow during the weeks centering on Dec. 1, 9 and 25. Most severe storms during week centering on Dec. 29.

The Secretary of Agriculture is giving good advice to farmers. They now have good and powerful leaders in the Congress of America. I am not well acquainted with government leaders in Canada. I advise to produce everything possible; be careful what you plant and sow; a great demand is coming.

The wife of George J. Gould, a lady well known to Newport's summer colony, died suddenly while playing golf at Lakewood on Sunday last. She was sixty years old and the mother of seven children.

Three persons were killed and eight injured in automobile accidents near Providence on Sunday last. The worst accident took place at the dangerous railroad crossing in Barrington.

The N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. are going to adopt gas buses for its branch lines. They are already on the Narragansett Pier road and soon will be put on the Wickford branch.

Jazz Records and Song Hits

- A2859-\$1.00
Fi Fo Fum—One Step
Dancing Honey—Fox Trot
- A2879-\$1.00
Just Another Kiss—W
Ah There—Fox Trot
- A2883-\$1.00
Mohammed—Fox Trot
Afghanistan—Fox Trot
- A2895-\$1.00
Bo-La-Bo—Fox Trot
Venetian Moon—Fox Trot
- A2898-\$1.00
Kid from Madrid—Al Jolson
C-U-B-A—Kaufman

We ship Records all over the country.

PLUMMER'S MUSIC STORE
NEWPORT, R. I.

Weekly Calendar NOVEMBER 1921

| STANDARD TIME | | | | | | |
|---------------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|
| | Sun | Mon | Tues | Wed | Thurs | Fri |
| 12-31 | 6 11 | 6 12 | 6 13 | 6 14 | 6 15 | 6 16 |
| 10-31 | 6 10 | 6 11 | 6 12 | 6 13 | 6 14 | 6 15 |
| 9-30 | 6 9 | 6 10 | 6 11 | 6 12 | 6 13 | 6 14 |
| 8-29 | 6 8 | 6 9 | 6 10 | 6 11 | 6 12 | 6 13 |
| 7-28 | 6 7 | 6 8 | 6 9 | 6 10 | 6 11 | 6 12 |
| 6-27 | 6 6 | 6 7 | 6 8 | 6 9 | 6 10 | 6 11 |
| 5-26 | 6 5 | 6 6 | 6 7 | 6 8 | 6 9 | 6 10 |
| 4-25 | 6 4 | 6 5 | 6 6 | 6 7 | 6 8 | 6 9 |
| 3-24 | 6 3 | 6 4 | 6 5 | 6 6 | 6 7 | 6 8 |
| 2-23 | 6 2 | 6 3 | 6 4 | 6 5 | 6 6 | 6 7 |
| 1-22 | 6 1 | 6 2 | 6 3 | 6 4 | 6 5 | 6 6 |

First quar. Nov. 7, 10:55 morning.
Full moon, Nov. 25, 5:47 evening.
Last quar. Nov. 22, 6:42 morning.
New moon, Nov. 23, 8:27 morning.

Deaths.

In this city, 14th inst., Catherine A. (nee Riney) wife of James P. Riney. At 84, 14th inst., Henrietta C. Fanning, daughter of the late George W. Fanning and Mary (Goldard) Fanning.
In this city, 15th inst., Rose S. widow of Thomas H. Wile. In this city, 15th inst., William Edward L. Turk in his 13th year.

BLOCK ISLAND

(From our regular correspondent)

Annual Roll Call

The annual roll call of the West Side Free Baptist Church was held in the new church edifice last Wednesday afternoon at 2:00 p. m. From 6:00 to 7:00 p. m. a free chicken supper was served at the West Hill Crest Cottage under the personal supervision of Mrs. Albertine Rose, proprietor, at the conclusion of which special services were held at the church by Rev. William G. Cooper, the "London Evangelist," who will conduct a two-weeks evangelistic campaign on the island.

The attendance records of former years at both the supper and the church services were shattered beyond all recognition on this auspicious occasion.

Wedding

The wedding of Miss Thelma Smith, daughter of Captain and Mrs. Albert W. Smith of Block Island, and Mr. Maurice Holton, son of Mrs. Maurice Holton of Manchester, N. H., took place Tuesday afternoon at the Westminster Unitarian Church. Rev. George E. Hathaway performed the wedding ceremony in the presence of the families and a few intimate friends.

Following the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Holton left for an extended tour through New England. Upon their return they will make their home at Block Island. Mr. Holton is a graduate of Brown University with the class of 1917 and is a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity.

Barzilla Dunn

The funeral services for the late Barzilla Dunn were held last Sunday afternoon at 1:30 p. m. from the Center Primitive Methodist Church. Rev. Alice Hale, pastor, offered prayer and Rev. Winifred Arnold preached the funeral sermon.

Mr. Dunn was a devout Christian and the loss of one of his type in the town is keenly felt by all who uphold the principles of "right thinking" and "right living."

During the services the Arnold Trio rendered the following vocal selections, "No Disappointment in Heaven" and "Asleep in Jesus." Rev. Winifred Arnold also sang "When We Get Home." Interment was at the Island Cemetery.

Mrs. Addie May Dodge entertained the Sunshine Club at her home last Tuesday afternoon. Among those present were Mrs. Grace McClaren, Mrs. Jessie Willis, Mrs. Elsie Stinson, Mrs. Cassie Smith, Miss Gladys Steadman, Mrs. Daisy Willis and Mrs. Gertrude Dodge. Refreshments were served by the hostess.

Wild Goose Dinner

Ray Mitchell, who entered his name in the Hall of Fame by bringing down a ten-pound wild goose on the wing last Sunday night, while gunning at Sandy Point, gave a goose dinner party last Tuesday afternoon at his home in honor of his birthday. Those present included Mr. and Mrs. Ray Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rose and family and Mrs. Silas Littlefield.

Market Whist Items

That the weekly market whists of the local Athletic Association are increasing in popularity with the younger generation was evinced by the attendance and enthusiasm displayed in Mohegan Hall last Saturday night.

Those whose names were enrolled in Hall of Fame on this occasion were as follows:—Homer Sheffield, bag of flour; Miss Mary Sheffield, 6 lbs. pot roast; Oscar Willis, 4 lbs. coffee; Captain Quinn, 10 lbs. sugar; Harold Lawrey, 6 lbs. bacon; Horatio Milklin, assortment; consolations, Mrs. Harry Rose, W. Tango Mitchell.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Lockwood are spending the week with friends in Providence.

Armistice Celebration

Block Island honored her boys who paid the supreme sacrifice on the battlefields of France, in the late World War, in a very fitting manner, last Friday evening, when the citizens of the town assembled in Mohegan Hall and took part in a very appropriate memorial service. The program presented was as follows:

- Song, "Battle Hymn of Republic"
- High School pupils; greeting, Mrs. Ella Rose; remarks and prayer, Rev. H. A. Roberts, D. D.; song, "America the Beautiful," Orpheus Quartette; remarks, Hon. R. G. Lewis; recitation, "The Call," Madeline Thomas, Gully school; recitation, "Our Flag," Stella Smith, Harbor school; recitation, "In Flaming Field," Clara Weacott, Center school; recitation, "America's Answer," Anna Dickens, Center school; recitation, "Our Flag," Mabel Mott, West Side school; address, Mr. Nicholas Ball; song, "To Thee O' Country," Orpheus Quartette; A Plea for Red Cross Roll Call, Mrs. Hope Rose; song, "Old Glory," High school; remarks, Miss Gladys Steadman; Star Spangled Banner, all.

The annual Red Cross roll call drive for 1921 started in earnest last Friday night and it is hoped that Block Island will uphold the honor and reputation it gained last year. More members are needed. Do your bit!

The funeral services for Mrs. Eva Henderson were held from the First Baptist Church on Thursday afternoon. Dr. Horace A. Roberts officiated. The members of Manisses Chapter, No. 11, Order of the Eastern Star, of which Mrs. Henderson was a charter member, attended the services in a body.

Ottowell S. Dodge left Block Island last week to inspect the freight boat "Wild-Fire," with the intention of purchasing the craft if she measured up to his expectations. The O. S. Dodge Company recently formed, will inaugurate a freight and passenger service between "No-Man's" Land and Block Island, making two trips weekly. Chester Worthy (Old-Crow) has been engaged as purser.

Mrs. Floyd Howe of Providence was the guest of Mrs. Leonard Lockwood for the past week. A dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Lockwood, Italian style, was given by Mr. Carmine Romano at his home, "Devil's Post Vineyard," on Monday. They had as their guests Mr. Frank Mott of Block Island and Mr. Howard C. Mott and Orrin S. Spencer of Providence.

Comets Dress Carriers. Scientists now declare that comets carry live disease germs. They further state that it is possible for these germs to travel to the earth from other worlds on the tails of comets.

THE REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP

It has become noticeable during recent weeks, how little criticism exists of the President and his Cabinet. Almost everyone admits that Mr. Harding has done well, and his Cabinet is showing great ability. The plans and suggestions made for the stabilizing of economic conditions seem very practical.

These men take hold as if they knew how. There are many talkers in this world who are strong on criticism. They can orate eloquently over the mistakes of other people. They can show how existing conditions are far from ideal and how great wrongs are being perpetrated. The popular heart thrills under the spell of their oratory, and thinks what fine and wonderful men these are.

Sometimes such men get into office. But then they face something wholly different. Their lives have been lives of talk, of looking at things from the outside. It is a different proposition to take the management yourself, and take hold of bad situations and say what should be done to improve them. Men of that type usually start with some plan of reconstruction from top to bottom, introducing wholly different ideas and radical changes of methods.

But the result is that all these untied ideas do not fit human nature and the facts of life and business. Soon it is found that the new methods do not work, and a far worse condition of confusion and disorganization is created.

The theory of the Harding administration has been to call to power men who have proved their ability in managing human affairs. There is no room in this administration for those who are merely fine talkers. This is why President Harding and his Cabinet and the men immediately around him come in for warm approval. Congress should note the same and cooperate cordially with the plans and programs formulated by this extremely able group.

HOW THE WOMEN VOTED
(Boston Herald)

Municipal elections of last Tuesday riveted a good deal of attention on the women's vote. In New York city, in Buffalo, in Cleveland, the prediction was made that the new voters would furnish a surprise. But nowhere did anything of the sort develop. In some of these elections there were issues which might be deemed to be of special consequence to women; but they displayed no greater interest in them than men have been in the habit of doing. Many thousands of women voters must have cast their ballots for Schwab in Buffalo, for Kohler in Cleveland, and for Shank in Indianapolis, as well as for Hylan in New York city, although it is not easy to see why women, as such, should have been particularly impressed by the qualifications of any of these aspirants to the mayoralty.

Women respond to "exactly" the same political influences as men. Why anyone should expect them to respond differently is a mystery, for never has there been the slightest ground for any such expectation. In those states where women have been voting for a decade or more the propensities of male and female voters show an almost exact parallel. It is plausible to argue that women voters, having no longstanding party affiliations, would incline strongly to non-partisanship; but no figures warrant such a conclusion. It is also customary to aver that the female portion of the electorate can be counted upon to present a firm front on questions relating to the liquor traffic. But Buffalo, last week, chose for its mayor a representative of the brewing industry whose chief claim to the support of the voters was his pledge to work for the repeal of federal prohibition. And on this issue the women rallied to him.

ARMISTICE DAY

All hail the gracious day
The battle flags are furled,
The thunder of the fray
Is hushed around the world.
A happy day for all.
The brave will now return,
They heard their country's call,
Indeed a mandate stern.

Their sacrifice is made,
Each home was set ajar,
The debt cannot be paid,
In this tremendous war.

But may each gallant name
Be made in shining gold.
They went forth not in vain,
Our liberties to hold.

We cannot overpraise
The victory they won.
They'll brighten as the days
Go passing one by one.

This day will be the day
O'er every land and wave,
To reverence and to pay
Our tribute to the brave.

And as the days go by,
Let all with autumn flowers
Go where the brave boys lie,
And there in quiet hours

Remember that they gave
Their life for you and me.
They've filled a hero's grave
To make our world more free.

Petter.
Nov. 15, 1918.

The Woman's Republican Club of Rhode Island held its annual meeting in Providence on Tuesday. Mrs. Edward S. Moulton of Providence presided. The board of directors for the year was chosen. They are Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker of Tiverton, for Newport County, and Mrs. George E. Peirce and Mrs. Waldo M. Place for Providence County, Mrs. Frederick S. Peck of Barrington for Bristol County, Mrs. Arthur S. Burlingame for Kent County, and Mrs. Charles Schlesinger for Washington County.

Admiral Sims is able to be out after his recent illness.

Maine in addition to being the Pine Tree State, is also the spool State. It turns out more than any other State, the number set down being in the neighborhood of 1,000,000,000 a year, valued at about \$1,500,000. The spools are not made of pine but for the most part of white birch.

The Worcester Mass. post No. 6 of the American Legion is the first to respond to the request made by Secretary Weeks for all information and data in possession of the legion relative to the charges by Senator Watson of Georgia, that American soldiers in France had been shot without court-martial.

Overloading of motor trucks which use the state highways in Connecticut will be subject to rules which have been made by the state highway and motor vehicle departments acting jointly. The highway department will not authorize the operation on public highways of trucks weighing more than the legal limit of 25,000 pounds.

Mayor Robert A. Kenyon, Pawtucket, R. I., appealed to mayors of other cities of the state, the police and federal authorities to cooperate in strictly enforcing the prohibition law in Rhode Island, particularly in Pawtucket. The mayor reported that he had received many complaints that the enforcement of the law was extremely lax.

Loring Q. White, a Brockton shoe manufacturer, told the state board of conciliation and arbitration that Massachusetts will no longer lead all states in the production of boots and shoes unless a material reduction in wages hereabouts permits meeting competition of St. Louis and other shoe cities of the West.

Joseph, 14, son of Mr. and Mrs. Baran, was fatally shot in Adams, Mass., when a rifle in the hands of Walter, 16, his brother, accidentally exploded as the two boys were returning from a visit to traps they had placed on the mountain side. The bullet entered the boy's head and he died 10 minutes later after being carried to a nearby house.

Passage of a resolution favoring the limitation of armaments, a lecture by Dr. George M. Kline, state commissioner of institutions, which show a startling percentage of feeble-minded children in the state, and a speech by Senator George M. Chamberlain, who said that women can revolutionize present-day conditions, marked the annual fall meeting of the Massachusetts D. A. R. held in Springfield Mass.

Statistics showing the work done to Nov. 1 at the Church of the Unemployed, Boston, the institution started by Urban J. Ledoux, last September by dint of a sensational campaign of "give auction," have been prepared by Secretary Roy MacGregor and issued by the board of advisors. Up to and including Oct. 31, the figures show that 352 applications for admission were made to the church, a daily average of 11; that of these men, 315 have been provided permanent employment, and temporary work was found for 93. In the same period, Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, more than 17,000 meals were served. About 500 persons commit suicide

in Massachusetts every year. This figure does not include the deaths of which the cause is unknown or those who attempt suicide and are treated in the accident wards of hospitals. The above is embodied in the statement of Dr. Warren Stearns to the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. He says that the suicide rate in Massachusetts has increased from 4.9 per 1000 in 1850 to nearly 13 per 1000 today. This startling increase he attributes to the growing concentration of the population in the cities. Dr. Stearns has found that there appears to be a relation between unemployment and suicide rate, but that there appears to be no relation between the suicide rate and bank deposits and an index of commodity prices.

More than 900 members of the Street and Electric Railway Employees' Union, employees of the Springfield, Mass. Street Railway, operating lines in that city and Worcester, rejected the proposition offered by the company. The proposals included a flat reduction of 25 1-2 per cent in wages and proposed that the men work on an hourly instead of a day basis.

An electric flashlight without a battery. This is the invention, recently patented, of G. Ivar Johnson, Malden, Mass. The device, according to its inventor will revolutionize auxiliary lighting and will prove of inestimable aid to the soldier, sailor, motorist, camper and hunter as well as being of value in household use. Briefly described, the flashlight externally resembles those at present on the market except that it has a projecting handle or lever which is grasped in the fingers of the person using it. When this handle is pressed and released alternately several times a current is generated in an induction coil within the case and the bulb lamp glows with all the brightness of a miniature searchlight.

Principal Alfred E. Stearns of Phillips Andover Academy, speaking on "The Shortage of Ministers" at a meeting of the Boston Congregational Club, declared that New England is lagging behind in the matter of recruits for the ministry and in classical education. Most of the theological students today come from the South and West, and New England, which we are accustomed to look upon as the standard bearer, is behind in this and many other ways, he said.

Tedham, Mass. merchants are considerably stirred up by a circular letter which those of them who are depositors in the Tedham National Bank received. The letter was signed by Allan Forbes, president of the bank, and said in effect that the depositor's account would be charged with the checks which were lost when a mail pouch disappeared four weeks ago, on the way from Tedham to Boston.

ROLAUSE HEGEDUS

Coming Here to Lecture
on European Finance.

Rolause Hegedus, former secretary of finance in the Hungarian cabinet, is coming to America to lecture at Columbia University on European finance.

HARDING MAY STOP
NAVY BUILDING

He Believes Such Action Would Show Conference America Seeks Armament Limitation.

Washington.—President Harding may suspend, in whole or in part, the naval building program of this government through the period of the Conference on Limitation of Armament. This fact was disclosed after a conference between the President and Senator Pomerene of Ohio, one of the Democratic leaders of the senate.

If naval building is suspended by the President through the conference it will be done as an evidence to the other governments that the United States is setting out with a sincere purpose to bring about the reduction of armaments. Whether it would result in the other powers in the conference doing likewise it is too early to say.

Senator Pomerene called on President Harding to ask him whether it would be embarrassing if he were to press for passage in the senate the resolution, in substance, which he offered last July. This resolution authorized the President to delay for a period of six months, in whole or in part, the naval building program authorized by Congress. The resolution further authorized the President, if agreements were reached in the conference, to suspend naval building contracts to meet the terms of such agreements.

President Harding, it is understood, advised Senator Pomerene he was in sympathy with the idea that the naval building program, or the chief features of it, ought to be suspended while the conference is on.

LATEST EVENTS
AT WASHINGTON

Secretary of War Weeks has leased the government steam plant at Sheffield, Ala., which is part of the Muscle Shoals development, to the Alabama Power Company, for one year.

Senator Pomerene, ranking member of the Naval Affairs Committee, announced that he will oppose the proposal to suspend naval construction in the United States during the sessions of the conference on limitation of armaments.

Two marines will be substituted for every postal agent who has been guarding the mails in the past. The House by a vote of 200 to 133, tabled a motion of Representative Garrett of Tennessee, Democratic leader, to instruct the conferees to accept the surtax rates in the Senate bill.

Twenty-five marines were assigned to each of the Federal Reserve Bank cities to guard the mails. Postmaster General Hays announced. They have instructions to shoot to kill.

All employees in the New York post office have now had their finger prints recorded, and the same step is being taken in all the big cities as a precautionary measure.

John W. Riddle of Connecticut, a former ambassador to Russia, was nominated by President Harding to be ambassador to Argentina. Mr. Riddle was born in Philadelphia fifty-seven years ago.

The nomination of Rabbi Saul Kornfeld of Ohio to be minister to Persia was confirmed by the senate without opposition.

The good roads bill, carrying an appropriation of \$75,000,000 for road improvements apportioned on maintenance provisions by the states, has been signed by President Harding.

Julius C. Westmoreland of 16 West 12th street of Boston, has been appointed a deputy collector of internal revenue by Internal Revenue Collector Michael H. Nichols. Westmoreland is believed by the local revenue officials to be the first negro to receive such an appointment.

U. S. MARINES TO
GUARD ALL MAILS

1,000 Armed Devil Dogs on Special Duty to Check Wave of Postal Robberies.

SHOOT TO KILL, IS ORDER

Provide Protection for Trucks and Post Offices in Fifteen Cities—Loss of Over Six Million Dollars in Year Argues Government.

Washington.—With orders to shoot to kill, if necessary, to prevent mail robberies, 1,000 marines were ordered to duty as guards of mail trains and trucks and at post offices in fifteen cities. The men will be armed with pistols and sawed off shotguns. Postmaster General Hays announced, after a conference with Major General Lejeune, commandant of the Marine Corps. The marines are to be replaced eventually, it is said, by a special force recruited from the postal service.

Arrangements for the services of the marines, the postmaster general said, were made with the secretary of the navy. The matter was discussed at a cabinet meeting and President Harding is said to have expressed approval of Hays' plan to check looting of the mails.

The postmaster general also announced that as a result of the recent New York robbery orders had been issued suspending from the service three New York post office officials—Elijah M. Norris, superintendent of mails; Henry Lippman, superintendent of registry, and Walter S. Mayer, superintendent of money orders.

Investigation of the New York robbery, Hays declared in a formal statement, will be continued, "as the matter has not yet been sufficiently developed to enable us to know definitely whether or not there are others guilty of definite dereliction of duty." The robbery, he added, "should have been and could have been prevented."

Some of the marines, General Lejeune said, would board trains at once, and within twenty-four hours would be on guard on practically all trains in the country carrying valuable mail. Men on duty in the east, south and central west, he said, would come from the Marine Corps post at Quantico, Va., those for service in the west would report from San Diego and Mare Island, Cal.

Among the cities to which they will be sent for duty are Philadelphia, Boston, New York, Cleveland, Richmond, Atlantic, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas, San Francisco and Los Angeles. Telegrams were dispatched by the post office department instructing postmasters and postal inspectors at these points to co-operate with the guards.

Declaring that it was proposed to protect the United States mails "to the last postal card, regardless of cost and sacrifice," Hays said he wanted it known that the post office department had declared "open warfare on the crooks and bandits of the country."

During the twelve months ended last April 6, according to Hays, a total of \$6,300,000 was stolen from the mails, but in the six months following the announcement that postal employees would be armed the total stolen fell to \$318,800.

Advisability of enacting legislation authorizing the government to pay death benefits to the families of postal employees slain by bandits is understood to have been discussed by the cabinet.

Loot Estimated at \$400

Chicago.—Postal authorities are checking up the loss in the robbery of the New Orleans limited near Paxton. The contents of the car were burned in the fire started by the bandits.

The robbery appeared to have been carefully planned by men experienced in railroading, railroad detectives declared, and the number of bandits and their equipment, which included a veritable arsenal of pistols, shotguns, bombs and torches, was unique.

E. A. Germer, chief postal inspector, announced that the loot would total approximately \$400.

EASTERN ROADS CUT WAGES

Follow Action of Western Roads for Another Immediate Reduction.

New York.—Notices of ten per cent reduction in the wages of operatives and a "back-to-normal" cut in the pay of other rail employees, affecting 750,000 men, will be posted immediately by all railroads of the Eastern Division.

The Eastern division includes 52 railroads located East of the Mississippi River and North of the Ohio and Potomac rivers.

HOLDS INDEMNITY PAID

Germany Says Next Installment Has Been Covered by Goods.

Berlin.—The next installment of German indemnity has been covered by goods delivered to the allies. Minister of Finance Hermes announced in the Reichstag.

The Inter-Allied Reparations Commission is expected to fix the standards of monetary values at the American dollar for the purpose of stabilizing currencies in Central Europe. It is announced.

Mrs. Eva Clark Doubleday of Woodstock, Vt., has been awarded a Carnegie honor medal and \$100 from the Carnegie Foundation for her record as a young boy who had been through the war with playing with her son making a model airplane in which the son's life was lost.

COL. ARTHUR WOODS

Heads National Conference on Unemployment.



Col. Arthur Woods, former police commissioner of New York, has been appointed to head the national conference on unemployment to co-ordinate emergency relief of the workless wage earners throughout the country.

BRITAIN SOON TO BEGIN
PAYING U. S. INTEREST

Amount Due on War Debt Will Be £50,000,000 Yearly, It Is Announced in Commons.

London.—An arrangement has been made to begin paying the interest on the debt owed by Great Britain to the United States at the rate of £50,000,000 yearly. It was announced in the House of Commons by Sir Robert Horne, the chancellor of the exchequer.

Sir Robert made this announcement in the course of a statement on the budget prospects. He added with emphasis:

"I hope this remark about the debt we owe America will not be made the occasion for any discussion of the inter-allied indebtedness. It does not conduce to the friendliness of the feeling between America and ourselves to discuss that matter at all at present."

"Any careful reader of the American press," he continued, "would discover how much harm already has been done by that discussion. Our attitude in regard to our debt must be that what we owe we shall always be prepared to pay, and that we shall meet our obligations, however hard and difficult the circumstances may be."

Payment Likely to Start in Spring

Washington.—The treasury is as yet without advice from Great Britain as to that government's intention to begin the payment of interest upon its debt to the United States, officials said.

However, officials said, it was probable that Great Britain was preparing to begin interest payments under the tentative understanding by which the interest on the debt was deferred for a three-year period ending next April.

WORLD'S NEWS IN
CONDENSED FORM

BOSTON.—It is reported that Louis K. Liggett is about to liquidate all of his obligations in full, with interest at 6 per cent, and to ask for the discharge of his trustees.

ROME.—A general strike has cut off all railroad communication. An order for a walkout was issued by the Chamber of Labor because of a controversy between the railroad workers and the Fascists, who are in convention here.

ALLAHABAD, BRITISH INDIA.—Five hundred native gendarmes and officers were massacred by Kurds, following the occupation of Subulak.

OTTAWA.—The Armistice Day message to the Canadian people from Baron Byng, governor general of Canada, follows: "My message to the people of Canada is: 'Honor the dead by helping the living.' Byng of Vimy, governor general of Canada."

STOCKHOLM.—The Swedish Academy awarded the 1921 Nobel prize in literature to Anatole France. Anatole France is the fourth French writer to receive the Nobel prize in literature.

ST. LOUIS.—Two robbers held up employees of a jewelry store, looted the safe and escaped with jewelry valued at \$25,000.

TOKIO.—Japan faces a deficit of about 200,000 yen (about \$15,000,000) for the present fiscal year, the cabinet was told.

SALT LAKE CITY.—Miss Stena Scrup, high school teacher of Salina, defeated her brother, P. S. Scrup, merchant, in the race for mayor of that place by fourteen votes.

FAIRLEE, VT.—Lloyd Marshall, eighteen, shot and killed his mother, Mrs. Allerton P. Marshall, by accident at their home here. He was preparing a shot gun for a hunting trip when it was accidentally discharged. Mrs. Marshall died instantly.

Marines have been posted as guards on trains between Boston and St. Albans, Vt., according to the statement of railroad officials. The guards will be on duty on all trains only. They will not receive any remuneration by the railroads, according to the officials.

ROADS MOVE
TO CUT WAGES

Railway Pay and Freight Rates Must Fall Together at Once, Say Executives in New York.

NO FEAR OF LABOR BOARD

Roads Move to Cut Wages \$200,000,000 for Freight Saving—Commerce Commission to Be Consulted on Change in Tariffs.

New York.—The railroads intend to establish concurrent reductions in wages and freight rates without delay.

The 2,000,000 railway men in the United States will be notified by their respective managements of proposals carrying a new and further reduction of 10 per cent in the wages of train service employees and cutting all other classes of workers down to the going rates paid for similar kinds of work in non-transportation industries.

The resultant saving in operating expenses, estimated at between \$200,000,000 and \$400,000,000, will be passed on at once to shippers and the general public in horizontal reduction in freight charges.

Members of the Association of Railway Executives, representing more than 85 per cent of the railroad mileage in the United States, met in the board room of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad to determine the quickest means of putting the issue of lower wages before the Railroad Labor Board and that of rates before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

It was announced that neither the recently averted strike against the wage reduction effected last July nor the statement of the Railroad Labor Board that no further wage revision for any class of employees would be considered until pending disputes over working rules have been decided will deter the carriers. They will try to follow the decision of the Association of Railway Executives on October 14 to wipe out the remainder of the 22½ per cent wage increase of 1920 and immediately to translate the saving into decreased transportation charges.

The association designated its executive committee, headed by T. De Witt Cuyler, to confer formally with the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington with reference to measures for obtaining and distributing equitably lower freight rates.

The action of the association was forecast plainly by decisions at a meeting of the Eastern presidents' conference at the Metropolitan Club, Fifth avenue and Sixth street, earlier in the day. Chief executives of fifty-two railroads embracing all the territory north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi rivers attended.

These men determined that the Eastern carriers would lose no time in following the lead of the Western roads in sending out notifications of the proposed wage cuts. Similarly, preparations of the steam carriers of the Southeast and the Southwest are known to be so near completion that their notices will be posted also within a few days.

The committee of rail executives named to confer with the Interstate Commerce Commission follows:

Thomas DeWitt Cuyler, chairman, Association of Railway Executives; E. N. Brown, chairman, St. Louis, San Francisco and Pere Marquette; Howard Elliott, chairman, Northern Pacific; S. M. Felton, president, Chicago Great Western; Kate Holden, president, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; Julius Kruttschnitt, chairman, Southern Pacific; Robert S. Lovett, chairman, Union Pacific; Samuel Rea, president, Pennsylvania Railroad; A. H. Smith, president, New York Central; W. B. Storey, president, Atchafalpa, Topeka and Santa Fe; Alfred P. Thom, general counsel, Association of Railway Executives; Daniel Willard, president, Baltimore and Ohio, and Henry Waters, chairman, Atlantic Coast Line.

In addition to the executive committee, it is understood that the following traffic officials will join in the conference:

Floyd Marshall, 18 years of age, shot and killed his mother, Mrs. Allerton P. Marshall, by accident at their home in Fairlee, Vt. He was preparing a shot gun for a hunting trip when it was accidentally discharged. Mrs. Marshall died instantly.

ECZEMA 4 MONTHS
CUTICURA HEALED

In Pimples On Face. Itched and Burned. Face Disfigured.

"Eczema started in pimples on my face. The pimples would break and, they would itch and burn so that I scratched. I had very little sleep and my face was terribly disfigured. My head was also all eruptions and I couldn't comb my hair."

"The eczema lasted about four months when I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. It began to stop the itching and burning so I purchased a new box of Cuticura and in three weeks the eczema was healed." (Signed) Mrs. John Stalker, Box 33, Hartsville, Mass., July 10, 1920.

Give Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum the care of your skin. Sample Free. Write to: Cuticura, Dept. 10, P. O. Box 10, Lowell, Mass. Cuticura Soap shaves without razor.

The Savings Bank of Newport, R. I.

INCORPORATED 1819

DEPOSITS

| October 14, 1920 | October 14, 1921 | Increase |
|------------------|------------------|--------------|
| \$11,413,606.69 | \$12,170,081.74 | \$756,475.06 |

At 4 1-2% per annum

O. P. TAYLOR, Treas.

YOUR BANK BOOK
A CONSTANT REMINDER

Your bank book is a constant reminder of thrift and regular deposits, an incentive for accumulating more money. Come in now, and deposit a few dollars to your credit, and get your bank book.

4 Per Cent. Interest paid on Participation Accounts

THE INDUSTRIAL TRUST
COMPANY

(OFFICE WITH NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY)

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS MADE ON THE PREMISES

SIMON K. SCHNY'S SONS

Manufacturing Confectioners

232 1/2 Thames Street

Branch, 16 Broadway

NEWPORT, R. I.

CHOCOLATES A SPECIALTY MARZIPAN CONFECTION.

All Chocolate Goods are made of Walter Baker Chocolate Covering

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CAKES A SPECIALTY

INDIVIDUAL ICES AND SHERBETS

CHOICE CANDIES MADE DAILY

TELEPHONE CONNECTION

MARINES GUARD MAIL TRAINS

Protection Against Robbers Inaugurated in Chicago.

Chicago.—Mail trains leaving Chicago are now guarded by marines. Each man carried a short barrel shotgun and an army revolver to foil robbers.

A plan has been worked out by which each detachment will go to the destination and back. Then the men will get a two-day rest before making another trip.

OPTIMISTIC OVER IRELAND

Lloyd George Says Settlement is Nearer Than Ever.

London.—Premier Lloyd George's speech at the lord mayor's banquet at Guild Hall brimmed with optimism. He hailed the world recovery from the depression following the war, acclaimed the Washington conference as the greatest event in history, and asserted that a settlement of the Irish question which will keep Ireland within the empire is nearer than ever, arousing great enthusiasm.

Unless steady rain falls for at least a week before the rivers and lakes are closed by ice many industries in Maine which depend upon water for their power may be forced to close by next spring. No rain of any considerable amount has fallen in Maine since last April, and the prolonged drought is regarded by business men as a grave danger. The Androscoggin river, which is the dependence of Lewiston as well as of the great mills at Rumford, Livermore Falls, Jay, Lisbon Falls and Brunswick, is far below the usual level. The great artificial lake, 12 miles long, has now been drawn down to a point where it is little more than a stream of water.

Clarence T. Miller, aged 61, who lived alone at Howards Valley, Ct., was burned to death. His house and barn were destroyed and neighbors found the charred body in the cellar.

State officers arrested Ernest Skinner, aged 17, and charged him with arson and murder. The officers say that young Skinner told them that "he hated the old man, because he had ordered him to the place." They also say that Skinner declared he intended to blow up Miller with dynamite. Young Skinner lived nearby.

IT HAPPENED IN
NEW ENGLAND

Mews of General Interest
From the Six States

John W. Riddle of Connecticut, a former ambassador to Russia, has been nominated by President Harding to be ambassador to Argentina.

Col. F. B. Thomas, a veteran of the world war, has been named tax commissioner by Gov. Hartsorn of Vermont. He will succeed M. G. Morse, whose resignation becomes effective Dec. 1.

Bates college authorities of Lewiston, Me., have refused sanction for the proposed trip of the football team to play Rollins college at Winter Park, Fla. An invitation from Rollins had been approved unofficially.

Domestic science classes in Auburn, Me., won't be for girls alone hereafter. Thirteen Auburn high school boys will be given instructions in cooking, following their request that some provision be made for teaching them this branch of indoor sport.

Walter, two-year-old son of Thomas Luczyński of Stamford, Vt., was drowned by falling into a tub of water used for watering cattle in the yard near his home. He had been misled only a short time when his father found him dead.

F. B. Norris, Auburn, Me., manager and part owner of the Lewiston Handle Company, received a charge of bird shot in his face, arms and legs while partridge hunting. It is believed Norris' hat was mistaken for a partridge.

Garabed Thomajanian of Worcester, Mass., a merchant, paid a fine of \$1000 ordered by Judge Frederick Treadick in superior criminal court after a jury found him guilty of assault with a dangerous weapon. The assault was alleged to have occurred when he and his wife quarrelled over a daughter, a student at Wellesley College, who wished to marry a man her father did not like. The government alleged that Garabed fired several shots at his wife, none of which hit her.

CONDENSED CLASSICS

THE MYSTERIES OF PARIS

By EUGENE SUE

Condensation by Miss Sara Ware Bassett

TO INTERPRET justly the works of Eugene Sue, one must not forget to take into consideration the epoch at which they were written in world literature.

When Sue was born the novel was still a comparatively new product. There had, it is true, been books before its advent, for the invention of printing had put reading matter within the reach of the people; but until fiction made its appearance most of the material published had been of a religious trend, consisting of lives of the saints, and treatises on theology and science. Even then such volumes were costly, to say nothing of their being far too ponderous a nature to answer the cravings of a public scantily educated and desirous for entertainment at a time when amusements were few.

Therefore, when out of this arid literary waste the novel sprang into being, we can easily picture the eagerness with which the hungry masses fell upon it. Here, at last, was something human and within the scope of the every-day man's understanding; here, in fascinating form, were presented not only with characters from the life with which he was familiar, but also adventures in those mystic realms of romance that he had longed for. It was like water to the thirsty.

Hence, if when reading the very early novels, or even those of the later decades to which Sue belonged, we are conscious of stilted dialogue, and melodramatic and improbable situations, let us remember that the writers of this era were to no small extent pioneers in a sparsely trodden wilderness of art; and that when "the world was so new and all" in literary development it is a marvel that their handiwork has endured for so many years. Sue's "Mysteries of Paris," penned in 1842, seems touched with the fires of everlasting youth. Indeed, it must possess the charm of universal appeal or it would never have held its place for almost a century. When we consider how few of our present-day novels survive a second season, we are forced to doff our caps to this artist of the past, who, like Stevenson, so well merits the sobriquet of "Tusitula, a Teller of Tales," and the secret of whose spell lies in the eternal child in us answering to the sorceries of a master story-teller.

The book in question is a labyrinth of exciting and dramatic happenings, which, cleverly woven together, embody the author's unique philosophy that the quest for good may be made quite as seductive a crusade as the quest for evil; the only difference lying in the goal toward which one turns his steps. Certainly the story bears out this theory, for we are swept along by the magician's cunning page after page, chapter after chapter, until his creative resources seem limitless. Never for an instant does our interest lag. When the book is finished we feel that had Sue so ordained he could have evolved just as many more plots with an equal degree of ease.

He opens his narrative with a scene in the slums of Paris, where Fleur-de-Marie, a beautiful girl of the streets, is being viciously attacked by the Slasher, a brute of the underworld. A trivial quarrel between the two has arisen and the man is about to strike this helpless creature when suddenly a stranger intervenes, and by superior strength and wit lays low the assailant. The newcomer is a M. Rudolph, who styles himself a painter of fans. Although poorly garbed and speaking the jargon of the pavements, we speedily realize that he is something other than he pretends; and in this supposition we are soon justified, for presently we learn that in truth M. Rudolph is no other personage than his royal highness, the grand duke of Gerolstein in disguise. The Slasher, however, does not know this, and neither does his pretty companion, and we soon find the three cronies seated amiably at a cafe table relating for one another's amusement the stories of their past lives.

Rudolph has little to say. He is an artisan, he declares. The Slasher frankly admits himself to be an escaped convict who has served in the galleys for murder; but with the inconsistency of human nature he announces that while he has no scruples against murder, he will not steal. Fleur-de-Marie, or Goulesse, as her comrades term her, is a sixteen-year-old waif who has never known any parent save Screech Owl, a cruel woman from whom she fled when a child; nor has she had any home save prison walls and the haunts of vice. Nevertheless, despite her vile surroundings, she has kept her soul untainted and is essentially pure of heart, being the victim of environment and circumstances rather than its votary.

Observing this, Rudolph, whose aim is ever to give another chance to those in whom good is apparent, transplants her to a home in the country, where, under the care of Mrs. George, his old nurse, she may grow up in a wholesome atmosphere. At the same time he binds the Slasher to him for life by offering him his hand with the remark that the convict has honor and a heart.

Here our story begins. Rudolph, we soon learn, has two aims in venturing into the life of

Paris. The first is to discover, if he can, the whereabouts of Mrs. George's son, Gerolstein, who has been taken from her in his youth by a vicious husband. The second is to trace, if possible, his lost daughter, who is supposed to have died in infancy. It is around these two themes that the romance moves. In pursuing them M. Rudolph is beset by every imaginable adventure. He is locked up in a subterranean cellar, where the waters of the Seine slowly creep up to his neck, and from which predicament the faithful Slasher rescues him. Innumerable traps are laid for his feet; but from each successive snare he miraculously escapes. And throughout this series of entanglements he never abandons his promise that no matter how depraved the individual, there is potential good in all humanity, which, if nurtured, will blossom into virtue. In consequence he becomes a sort of "Inferior Providence" to those whom he meets. He saves the blameless debtor from prison, and places an honest livelihood within his reach. He does a thousand kindnesses. On the other hand he does not hesitate to bring the unworthy to justice. Relentlessly he causes the eyes of a wretch who has been pitiless to the weak to be put out, that he may know what it means to be helpless and the prey of the strong.

The story is a network of crimes and their eventual punishment, and everywhere triumphant we find the creed that in the breast of humankind burns a spark of the Divine.

The portion of the tale dealing with the kidnapping of Fleur-de-Marie from her home with Mrs. George by Screech Owl, the blinded schoolmaster, and the long happy life of a novel in itself. How these wretches wait for the innocent girl; convey her to Paris by coach; and thrust her into the arms of the police, who in turn deposit her in prison is exciting reading. From prison she is released by a written order, only to fall a victim to a band of hired ruffians who try to drown her in the Seine. As she is floating down the river, one of her old comrades from Saint Lazare leaps in and saves her life. Next we see her in the great Paris hospital, and it is at this juncture that Grand Duke Rudolph of Gerolstein obtains trace of her; discovers that she is his own daughter; and bears her in triumph to his magnificent palace to be transformed from a fugitive of the streets to her Royal Highness Princess Ameline. Here, for a brief period, we behold our "little Fleur-de-Marie the idol of the court, and sought in marriage by a prince of the realm."

But the stigma of the past is ever fresh in the girl's mind. She cannot shake it off. Though she adores her lover, she refuses to wed him, saying that she "loves him too much to give him a hand that has been touched by the ruffians of the city." Poor, brave Fleur-de-Marie! She at last seeks peace in a convent; and when she dies there, we have no regrets that her blameless but troubled life is ended.

In the meantime what of Gerolstein? We search for him through an equally ingenious train of happenings. With all M. Rudolph's wealth and astuteness it is no easy task to find this missing boy who is lost in the great city of Paris. But he is found. Like Goulesse, the young hero has kept his soul unsullied by evil. Urged to rob his employer, he has not only refused, but has given information against those who plotted the crime, that they might be brought to justice. As a result of this good deed, however, he has been hounded from one end of Paris to the other. At last he falls a victim to a monster of crime, Jacques Ferraud, a corrupt notary, who casts him into prison on a fictitious charge. He is no favorite, for by coming to mingle with the vicious creatures about him he incurs their wrath and suspicion, until at length they do him a spy and resolve to murder him. From this fate he is saved by Slasher, who appears in the prison just in time to fell his assailants and pilot him to liberty. Eventually he is restored to his mother's arms and to his pretty sweetheart, Rigolette, whom he now marries.

The skill with which Sue constructs his story, introducing character after character, and bringing these varied elements into a unified whole, is a marvel of artistry. It is also interesting to note throughout the novel the author's knowledge of medicine—his handling of drugs, his portrayal of hospital practices, and other technical touches relative to his profession. Wherever such data can be turned to use he does not hesitate to employ it, fearlessly setting forth in black and white specific evils of the day that should be righted. Nor does he shrink from proclaiming to France, as did Dickens to England, the defects of the legal and penal systems of his country.

A voice so boldly unpraised at a time when injustices were many must have won a hearing, and we honor Eugene Sue not alone as a pioneer in the novel-writing field, but also as a reformer of the social and political evils of his generation.

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Water Not Incompressible.

Water, generally regarded as practically incompressible, decreases 20 per cent in volume when subjected to a pressure of 150,000 pounds to the square inch.

Respect Due.

Jed Tinkins says he has all the respect in the world for a man who likes money if he likes it well enough to work for it.

A Kansas Explanation.

No wonder a hen cackles. When she has laid an egg she has launched the potentiality of a son that never sets.—Abilene Reflector.

Verily the Gods

By A. W. PEACH.

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"What do you think?"

Beth Mills lifted her blue, guileless eyes from the sewing in her lap, and repeated the excited sentence of her friend: "What do I think? I shall think you out of your mind if you don't calm down!"

"Well, you will be out of your mind when I tell you that there's a man going to marry you," Edith went on.

Beth smiled a moderate smile. "I hope there is—somehow; and I'll grab him if he meets specifications!"

"No, really, Beth Blue Eyes, a man has taken out a license to marry you."

"My dear," the cool voice answered, "you are demoted. The man whom—"

"I'm not crazy. His name is Marden Campbell."

"I never heard of him—honest Jun!"

"Never you mind, he knows you. He has taken out a license, and it gives your name and address. You know the Star is printing the names of those after a license; and it must be you, your name and address. See!"

She thrust the newspaper in front of Beth.

Beth put aside the needle and calmly took the paper. There was a man's face, and under it a brief run of type which said in effect that Marden Campbell, a young engineer who had invented a new mining process, was stopping in the city long enough to wed Miss Beth Mills, etc., and that the honeymoon would be spent in South America, where he was to be employed.

"Mum-mum, a honeymoon in South America, and I have always longed to roam; verily the gods understand. Dad used to say I ought to marry a Viking or a hobo. I wonder which he is," Beth commented.

Her staring friend burst out: "You cold-blooded witch, do you know him?"

"Edith, I never saw him, never knew him, never heard of him!" was the brief answer. "Ah, there's the telephone, suppose—"

A gay voice, touched with the tone that is suggestive of manhood, strength and determination, spoke to her. Did she recognize him? she was asked.

The spirit of mischief and daredevilry that had been the bane of her mother's life and the quiet joy of her father's, took possession of her. Yes, she recognized him; yes, she would be glad to see him. He could come right over.

When Beth reached her room the open-mouthed Edith was there; and in answer to the unspoken question Beth replied: "He is coming. Now we'll see what he's like!"

"Beth, you certainly have the nerve," Edith exclaimed impulsively.

"No, my dear, he has—not I; and I want to see what breed of man he is."

But when the excited friend had departed, Beth felt her courage ooze a bit. She picked up the newspaper and looked long at the cut of the man who expected to marry her. It was a strong face—of that there was no doubt; the face of a man accustomed to have his own way.

"Good heavens, suppose he has made up his mind in some crazy way to marry me; I really believe he would. He certainly looks like the kind dad used to call a he-man."

She made no special preparations to meet him, nor did she plan any campaign; for she realized that such a situation might work out too many ways to be arranged beforehand. She had heard of men impulsive and impetuous whose methods were not common ones; but this specimen—he was unusual.

When word came that he was downstairs she was decidedly nervous for a moment; then she laughed it off. "Come, Beth, your people were pioneers, fathers of the unknown. Look him over!"

She stepped into the room and closed the door. He loomed before her, tall, brown of face, his eyes smiling. His gaze was direct and frank—the sort of gaze she liked. He made no impulsive step toward her as she entered.

The smile vanished on his face. "Pardon me, I came to see Miss Beth Mills."

She nodded and said: "I am Miss Mills," and smiled as his face went to blankness, astonishment, then to an expression her keen eyes could not fathom. Only she knew that behind the face was a swift-working mind.

His face relaxed. "But—but this is a deuce of a situation!"

She laughed, for the expression was a favorite with her father. She stopped when she saw a new interest light in Campbell's face.

"But I certainly am engaged to Miss Beth Mills at this address," he said, a faint smile on his face.

"He seems to take the disappointment rather lightly," was her suggestion to herself; then she said aloud: "Please sit down and perhaps we can unravel the mystery."

He obeyed willingly enough, and in the frank way of men who live bravely and openly and have nothing to conceal he told the story he had to tell. As he went on, his grave, steady eyes upon her, she felt a stirring within her such as no man had ever caused before. After all he was her breed—the man of the open, battling with great obstacles, clear-lived, open-souled, and "a homey man in South America" was the phrase that came to her mind.

"It looks as if somebody had put something over on me," he said without trace of bitterness. "You see, my work is with things that play fair, and some men and women don't."

She nodded again. "My father was a mining engineer, too."

He looked at her with eyes a bit wistful. "Then you understand."

She nodded once more. "I think I understand, and I think I know the explanation, and—"

"Never mind; I was going to keep my word with her—the one I met; but this releases me," he said quietly, relief in his tone. He rose to his feet. "But I—I would like to see you again—"

Deep in her soul she smiled and helped him out. "I can talk mines with the best of them; and I will be glad to see you."

His strong hand folded around hers and the gaze of each was direct—the blood of the pioneer answering the blood of the pioneer in the old immortal way, without frills, without bluff, without fear.

As soon as he had gone she hurried upstairs, swung open a door and faced the pretty girl who turned from her cosmetics to face her.

"Grace McEay, when you were at the shore last summer did you engage yourself to a man by the name of Campbell, and did you use my name for your own and give him my address?" Beth demanded.

The stunned girl rattled and burst into explanation that collapsed into tears. "It was for fun. I didn't think he'd get serious; they don't, you know, at such places; but did he—has he—oh, Beth, I didn't think! Was he simple enough for that? I hope he won't—"

"No, I don't think he will; and I'm not angry with you; for, well, you see, I—no you won't and you never will—but I like the idea of a—honey-moon in South America."

WAYS OF A FAMOUS STREET

The Boulevard Des Italiennes In Paris From The Morning Until Evening.

At seven in the morning, not a footstep sounds on the flags, not a carriage rolls over the street. The boulevard awakes about half-past eight, with the noise of some cabs, beneath the heavy tread of some porters with their loads, to the cries of some workmen in blouses going to their shops. Not a single woman blind moves; the stores are as tight shut up as oysters. This is a sight, unknown to many Parisians, who believe the boulevard is always in full dress, just as they believe, with their favorite critic, that loafers are always red. At nine, the boulevard washes its feet all along the line, the shops open their eyes and display inside a frightful disorder. Some minutes afterwards, it is as busy as a grisette, and some second-class intriguers mark its footwalks. About 11 there are cabs hurrying, carrying the whole early business world of Paris. The boulevard is hungry towards noon. It has breakfast; the stock exchange men arrive. Then, from two to five o'clock, its life attains its apogee, and gives its great performance, grails.—Balzac, "Esquisses Parisiennes."

Insects That Walk on Water.

The insects most frequently seen walking on water are the water-striders—narrow-bodied, long-legged bug-like creatures that glide about the surface of ponds and small streams. When moving, they slide on the front and hind legs, pushing with the middle pair. Usually only the middle and hind pairs of legs touch the water when the insect is at rest, but they dent the surface. Their feet, covered with a velvety pile that is not easily wet, are placed flat on the water, and the insects weight is so little in proportion to the surface of "film" upon which the feet rest that they do not break through.

Living in a Lighthouse.

The ideal home seems to have been discovered in the Belle Tante lighthouse at Beachey Head, England. As a lighthouse it was put out of action by the whims of the shore, and another lighthouse had to be built at the foot of the famous cliff, a little way out to sea; but as a home Belle Tante has nearly everything to recommend it.

On the ground floor there is a sitting room 32 ft. by 20 ft., and an octagonal dining room from the windows of which one can see the Downs and the ships in the channel. From the empty lantern room one may gaze over as fine a piece of landscape and seascap as the fair county of Sussex can show.

Well, Was It?

Tom—Ever have a girl ask you if her hat was on straight?

Jack—Yes, once.

Tom—Didn't you think it a very foolish question?

Jack—No. You see we were on an excursion train and had just come out of a long tunnel.

A Suggestion.

Book Agent—Sir, I have a little work—

Busy Merchant—Then suppose you go and do it. I have more than a little.

Giving Her Time.

He—Will you—er—that is, I want to ask—

She—Oh, this is so sudden!

He—Don't get excited, please. I am making it just as slow as I can.

One Cause of Unhappiness.

Two-thirds of the people are unhappy because they are worrying about things that shouldn't concern them.—Atchison Globe.

Scaffold on Stepladder.

A patent has been issued for a combined stepladder and scaffold for use of housewives.

Mosquitoes Long Preserved in Rock.

Mosquitoes two million years old have been found in the Eocene rocks of Wyoming and Colorado.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

"DE CENSOS, SHE EES CRAZE"

Jean Baptiste Tells the World Why the Population of Quebec Seems Immovable.

The old inhabitant of Quebec, who will be depressingly amazed to discover that the census man gives that province a bare 2,345,078 of a population, will trot out his decennial explanation in extenuation:

"Sacre nom de bleu," Jean Baptiste will splutter, "de censos man he come to me on de farm and he say: 'Jean Baptiste, how many III' boy and III' girl you got dis tam by you? An' w'en I say, 'Takken' ma tain', so's not forget:'

"Dere's Jeanne—Marie—Rosine—Angelique—Sophie—Josette—dat's de III' girl—"

"And dere's Polemique—Telephore—Hippolyte—Belzentre—Horsement—Alphonse—dat's de III' boy."

"Dat maudt censos man, he write down 'dat' great beeg fool."

"Jean Baptiste: One girl: Jeanne Marie Rosine Angelique Sophie Josette. One boy: Polemique, Telephore Hippolyte Belzentre Horsement Alphonse."

"So dere you see how it come Canada got so few population! Me w'il six III' boy and six III' girl—and he put down only one of each kind! Sacre nom de bleu if dat is not a damne censist for a brave habitant. Why, de first tam' Victorine—dat's no femme—is tell me go quick for de decleur, w'en I come back from fetch legum, she got two little boy and one little girl for Jean Baptiste. And after dat we nevair get less 'an twens at de one tam'. And de censos man he write down: One boy, one girl!"

—Vancouver World.

INDIANS IN THE WORLD WAR

Ten Thousand Fullblooded Redskins Lie With American Dead in France.

How many people in this country were aware before they read a recent cable from London that 10,000 full-blooded Indians lie with the American dead in France? Honor of a conspicuous sort has been done to almost every class and group and race that contributed in any way to the allied victory before the world was reminded of the singular part played in the war by those Americans who may properly be called 100 per cent. The United States and all its people owe a debt to Dr. Joseph K. Dixon, of this city, and to the founder of the Wampanoag historical expeditions for the part they played in bringing recognition formally to the American Indian. Hail, Pooh and Pershing found these tribesmen deserving of a place with the noblest soldiers of all time. They were cool, dispassionate fighters, invariably brave and unrelenting as marksmen. Most of them were volunteers. The Indian in France may yet live in a great American epic. He never knew complete freedom, yet he went out to fight for it until he died.—Philadelphia Evening Ledger.

Recovering Art Treasures.

Czechoslovakia is the latest of the allies to begin the recovery of art and historical objects awarded under the treaty of St. Germain and now in the palaces and museums of Vienna. A commission has just been appointed for that purpose.

These comprise, among other things, the almost priceless documents, historical memoirs, maps and other material which Thaulow von Rosenlund removed from Prague by order of the Empress Maria Theresa. Then there are the valuable documents originally contained in the Royal Anle chancery of Bohemia and the Aulic Chamber of Accounts of Bohemia, as well as the works of art formerly in the royal chateau of Prague and other castles of the Hapsburgs located in what is now Czechoslovakia and which were removed to Vienna during the reigns of Emperors Matthias, Ferdinand II, Charles VI (about 1753-1837) and Francis Joseph I.

"St. Napoleon."

Saint Napoleon sounds somewhat strange to ears of English-speaking persons, but it is nevertheless a fact. At the heyday of his fame, Bonaparte discovered that it would be well for him, and the Napoleonic dynasty which he hoped to found, that a name-patron should find prominence in French history. With obliging zeal his ecclesiastical supporters managed to trace an obscure faithful one Napoleon, who had been martyred in Alexandria. Upon his memory the aureole was placed; the French bishops received a pastoral letter from their cardinal chief; and Plus VII called St. Napoleon into being. His day was the emperor's birthday, August 15, and upon it the dual event was celebrated.

Wearing Out Clubs.

He had taken up golf, and after playing a week he went to buy some new clubs.

"Did you break the ones I sold you about a week ago?" asked the club dealer.

"No, I didn't break any of 'em," was the reply, "but I took so many shots with 'em that they're worn out!"—Yonkers Statesman.

The Sorosis Club for Women.

The Sorosis club, organized with 12 members in March, 1893, by Mrs. Jane Cunningham Croly in New York, is the first woman's club in America. Its object is to further the educational and society activities of women, and to bring together for mutual helpfulness representative women of art, literature, science and kindred pursuits.

The World and Art.

People love pictures. That is apparent to every thoughtful man who visits an art gallery. It may be true that comparatively few understand all that the artists have said, but it is equally true that, in general, the people take delight from the work of art.

Stories of Great Scouts

By Elmo Scott Watson

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CAPT. JACK CRAWFORD, THE SCOUT WHO WROTE POETRY

When a bit of sunshine hits ye,
After passing of a cloud,
When a bit of laughter glows ye
An' yer apins is feelin' proud,
Don't forget to up and sing it
At soul that's feelin' blue,
For the minst that ye sing it
It's a boomerang to you.

That was the philosophy of Capt. Jack Crawford, the poet-scout. A poet and a scout! A strange combination, but he excelled as both. John Wallace Crawford was an Irish boy who came to this country shortly before the Civil war began and enlisted in the Union army when he was only sixteen years old. While lying in a hospital, a sister of mercy taught him to read and write.

After the war Crawford drifted West and became a miner in the Black Hills of South Dakota. When the Black Hills miners were organized to protect the miners from hostile Sioux and bands of highway robbers, Jack was chosen chief. In one fight he killed three desperadoes.

At the outbreak of the Sioux war in 1870 Captain Jack enlisted as a scout and rose to the position of chief of scouts for the Fifth cavalry. After the battle of Slim Buttes, S. D., where Chief American Horse was killed, Captain Jack, who was also correspondent for the New York Herald, gave the world the first story of this fight. Crawford rode to Fort Laramie, 350 miles away, in three days and a half, outriding live relays of couriers, but he killed two horses doing it.

During the Apache wars in Arizona Crawford was again in the saddle as a scout for Gen. Edward Hatch. In 1881 he took the trail of the notorious chief, Victorio, and after a scout of 10 days, located his camp in the Chandelero mountains in Mexico. Captain Jack then made another remarkable ride to the nearest post. As a result of his news, Victorio's camp was attacked by Mexican troops and the old chief and many of his warriors were killed.

When the Indian wars were over, Captain Jack began writing down the verses which he had recited to his comrades around many a campfire on the Indian campaigns. He went on the lecture platform and in a short time the "Poet-Scout" was one of the best-known of the old-time scouts in the country, second only to his old comrade of the Fifth cavalry, Buffalo Bill. In a little over a month after Buffalo Bill's death, Captain Jack followed him on the Long Trail. He died in New York February 28, 1917.

Stories of Great Scouts

By Elmo Scott Watson

© Western Newspaper Union.

EDGAR S. PAXSON, THE SCOUT WHO WAS A PAINTER

Col. Edgar S. Paxson was a scout who became a painter. He worked for 20 years on one painting before it was completed, and when the old scout's masterpiece was done, it was declared to be the most accurate picture of Custer's last battle ever painted. It made Paxson famous.

Paxson was a New Yorker who went to Montana in the early seventies. He became a cowpuncher, a hunter and trapper. When Chief Joseph led his Nez Percé warriors on their 1,000-mile dash for freedom in 1877, Paxson enlisted as a scout with the United States troops and served with them until Chief Joseph was cornered in the Bear Paw mountains and surrendered to General Miles.

After the Nez Percé war was over, Paxson returned to Deer Lodge, Mont., and opened a studio. He had always wanted to paint pictures and he took for his subjects the things he knew best—cowboys, Indians, hunters and trappers. Then he conceived the idea of a painting of the greatest Indian battle in American history—Custer's last fight with the Sioux and Cheyennes on the Little Big Horn.

For years Paxson gathered information about the battle. He went over the battlefield again and again until he was familiar with every foot of it; he talked with Indians who had fought against Custer, and he sought officers and men who had served with Reno and Benton to get their stories of the fight. He learned everything he could of the position of every man in the Seventh cavalry on that fateful day in June 1876.

Paxson was engaged seven years in the actual painting of the picture. His work was interrupted during this time by his service in Cuba during the Spanish-American war and in the Philippines. After the war was over he returned to his work and the picture was completed.

In this painting Paxson showed the figures of more than 200 soldiers, Indians and scouts. It contained the portraits of 93 members of Custer's command painted from photographs. Every detail of the battle was shown historically accurate, so far as it is possible to know how Custer and his men perished. The painting has been on exhibition in the largest cities of the United States and it now hangs in the library of the Montana State university at Missoula. It is valued at \$25,000.

In 1878 Paxson laid down the scout's rifle to take up the painter's brush. Forty-one years later he laid down the brush. Colonel Paxson died in Missoula, November 9, 1919.

CASTORIA

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FOR SAFETY IN AIR TRAVEL

Elaborate Devices That Are Under Consideration by British Experts in Aviation.

Three new fog devices to overcome the drawbacks of mist and fogs to aircraft are stated to be under discussion by British authorities. The first consists of the "flying" along the route traversed by the aircraft of a powerfully charged electrical cable. This automatically sends up into the air a constant series of signals. By keeping his machine in such a position that the strength of the signals is kept constant the airman is assured that he is flying along the cable line. The second makes for safety in landing when the ground is not visible, and consists of a wire, with a weight attached, which is lowered from beneath the machine; when the weight touches the earth the airman learns that it is time to "fatten out" his machine. The third is called the "artificial horizon." It is a gyroscopic instrument which shows an artificial horizon line always in front of the pilot and enables him to detect instantly when his machine is heeling over too much sideways in its relation to the real horizon, which is temporarily invisible. A tiny model airplane poised above the artificial horizon line mimics precisely the movements of his own machine. Scientific American.

Make Oil From Rubber Seeds.

It will doubtless come as a surprise to many persons that an oil approximating linseed in its qualities can be made by crushing the seeds of rubber trees, as will the further fact that, once the oil is extracted the remaining cake may be used for cattle fodder.

These discoveries were made a long time ago by the Dutch Imperial Institute, but it has only been in the last year or two that the use of this oil has passed the experimental stage. Now, however, at least one mill has been established in Malaya for crushing the seeds, and small commercial consignments of the oil have been sold in Europe at good prices.

Whether it will pay the planter to supply the seeds to an oil mill depends very largely on the cost of their collection, a point on which experts differ.

There are, however, large quantities of the seeds to be had in the Dutch East Indies, and in view of the present need of exercising strict economy in connection with rubber plantations and the big demand for oils and foodstuffs, serious efforts will be made to utilize the seeds in the way mentioned.

Not a Rival.

Among the few royal pilgrimages recently reported from the presently depleted royal circles of Europe is a visit of the king and queen of Denmark to their expansive dependency of Greenland.

Greenland is the closest connecting insular link between the new continent and the old, and has a definite geographical interest for the people of America. The king of Denmark also happens to be a monarch of commendably democratic qualities.

Greenland has an area of over 800,000 square miles, five times that of California. But providence in its wisdom has seen fit to superimpose glaciers over 700,000 of those square miles. Therefore it endures none of those menaces in respect of undesirable immigration that occasionally fret the citizens of this and other states.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Was That the Reason?

We all know that this is the age of socks for the little girls and of rolled stockings for the "flapper."

The boys and girls of the neighborhood were all congregated on Susie's front porch. Susie was a "flapper," and was recounting to her delighted hearers the story of how she had gone downtown a night or two before with her parents to take in a show, and with giggles and titters was explaining how she had managed, very adroitly, to squeeze herself in between mamma and dad when boarding the street car so she would be as inconspicuous, and (dare I say it?) as unexposed as possible.

Little Betty, who had been an attentive listener up to this time, suddenly exploded:

"What was the matter, Susie? Was your knees dirty?"—Indianapolis News.

Wild Flowers.

Wild flowers are coming to the fore as the medium for wedding bouquets. At a recent wedding small orange trees glowing with bright-colored fruit were used with flame anemones as church decoration.

Why She Chose Friday.

Two stars were discussing the wedding of a friend.

"Why did Elfrida choose Friday, of all days, for the ceremony?" inquired one.

"Well," explained the other, "you see, she had been married on each of the other days, and not one of the matches had turned out lucky. So she thought she'd try Friday just for a change."

ONE FARM IN THREE HAS AN AUTOMOBILE

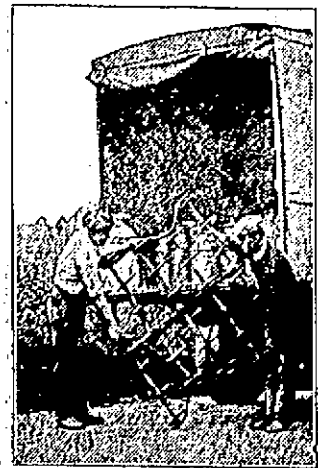
Iowa Leads in Number and Nebraska in Percentage.

There Are Motortrucks on Two Farms in Every Hundred, and the Telephones and Water-piped Houses Are Numerous.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Nearly every third farm in the United States had at least one automobile on the first day of last year. Of the 9,418,394 farms in the United States, 1,070,691, or 11.37 per cent reported having automobiles to the number of 2,130,512. Although Iowa led all other states in the number of automobiles on farms, having 177,558, Nebraska, with 101,453, showed the highest percentage in relation to the number of farms, heading the list with 76.6 per cent.

Motortrucks were reported on 181,351 farms in 1920 or about 2 farms out of every 100 in the United States as a whole. The number of motortrucks on these farms was 180,109. The states leading in the number of



One American Farm in Fifty Has a Motortruck.

motortrucks on farms are: Pennsylvania, with 9,372; New York, with 9,259; Iowa, with 8,910; Ohio, with 7,619; Nebraska, with 6,518; California, with 6,410; and Illinois, with 6,151.

Three and six-tenths per cent of the farms in the country were reported as having tractors on January 1, 1920. This is about one farm out of every 23. The 220,334 farms thus represented had a total of 240,133 tractors.

Telephones were reported on 2,508,002 farms, or 26.6 per cent of all farms in the United States, in 1920. More than one-half of the farms in the following states had telephones: Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Ohio, Minnesota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Oregon. Iowa, with 183,852, showed the largest number.

Farms reporting water piped into the house in 1920 numbered 644,063, or about one farm out of every 10. The percentage was highest in the New England states and in California. The states leading in numbers were as follows: California, 65,028; Pennsylvania, 46,402; New York, 45,487; Ohio, 41,651; and Texas, 38,680. Gas or electric light was reported on 462,808 farms, or 7 per cent of all farms in the United States.

These figures, gathered by the bureau of the census, are being studied by the United States Department of Agriculture in connection with its work along these lines.

RAISE CLOVER IN NEBRASKA

Spring is Most Popular Time for Sowing Crop for Pasture and Improvement of Soil.

Recent information collected by the Nebraska College of Agriculture from Nebraska farmers who grow sweet clover indicates that spring is the most popular time for sowing it. Forty-nine out of 138 farmers seeded it in April, 18 in March, eight in February and nine in May. Only six seeded in the fall. Sixty-seven were growing sweet clover for pasture, 34 for soil improvement, 24 for hay, 18 for seed and nine for bees.

GEESE FOR HOLIDAY MARKET

Thanksgiving and Christmas Trade Is Always Most Profitable of Whole Year.

Thanksgiving and Christmas are the best markets for geese. The fowls "come off" more easily if the geese are wrapped in a thick cloth after scalding to steam the feathers loose. The wings and tail feathers are pulled before steaming. Sprinkle powdered lard over the down and dip in hot water, which melts the resin so that the resin and down can be rubbed off together.

CARING FOR SEED POTATOES

First Object to Be Sought Is Prevention of Sprouting in Storage—Temperature Helps.

Prevention of sprouting in storage is the object sought in handling seed potatoes. This can be brought about by keeping the storage temperature at from 33 to 40 degrees Fahrenheit and allowing circulation sufficient to eliminate the surplus moisture given off by the tubers.

Useful Coffee Cans.

Tin coffee cans can be used as permanent containers for your salt, spices and so on. Enamel them in white or cream and put a little border design in black, blue, yellow or any preferred tone around the top and bottom.

HOUSE PULLETS BEFORE LAYING

Putting Them in Winter Quarters Early, Results in Larger Egg Production.

SELECT ONLY THE HEALTHY

Best Methods of Cleaning and Disinfecting the Houses—Hens Must Be Protected From Drafts, but Ventilation Is Necessary.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

To get good results from a flock of poultry during the winter all houses and coops should be in good condition, only healthy fowls placed in these buildings, and good care given to the poultry. As it takes about two weeks for hens or pullets to settle down to their new quarters they should be moved early. The moving should be done before they begin to lay, for a shift after egg production begins may set them back for a month to six weeks. Moving pullets around from one house to another is the best means of holding back egg production if they are developing too fast. The United States Department of Agriculture points out that it is highly desirable to bring the pullets in from the range before they begin to lay.

Prepare Houses for the Winter.

The houses should be thoroughly cleaned, disinfected, and made tight for the winter. It is much easier to do this work while they are empty than after they are filled with fowls. If the house has a dirt floor, it is well to remove the top 3 or 4 inches and replace this with dry gravel or sand. If it has a cement or wooden floor, remove all litter and dirt and put in 4 or 6 inches of fresh straw or litter.

Remove the roosts and scrape the dropping boards, washing them down if necessary to loosen refuse which has caked and dried on. Sweep the walls and ceiling with a broom, and clean out all old nesting material. The house is now ready to be disinfected. Mix up a batch of whitewash or other disinfectant. Put a peck or more of fresh-burned lime in a tub or barrel and pour on it enough water to start sizzling. Stir occasionally and add more water to prevent burning. Keep the vessel covered with an old sack to retain the heat. After the lime is thoroughly slaked dilute it to the proper consistency and strain it if it is to be applied with a spray pump. Add a quart of crude carbolic acid to each bucketful of wash. Other effective disinfectants are three-sulphur mixture used for spraying fruit trees, coal-tar preparations, or the approved cattle dips.

With a whitewash brush or spray pump apply thoroughly to the inside of the house—walls, ceiling, floor, dropping boards, and nests, as well as the

roosts, which should be placed out of doors in the sun for a few days. Allow the house to dry out before putting in fresh litter. Rye straw makes excellent litter, because it is tough and does not break up easily, but wheat or oats straw, cornstalks, dry leaves, or coarse hay are all usable.



Bring the Pullets in From the Range Before They Begin to Lay, for Moving Them Retards Egg Production—Two to Four Weeks.

Make Houses Free From Drafts. Be sure that the house is tight on three sides and that there is no chance for a draft to strike the hens. If hens roost or are placed in a draft during the fall and winter, colds are sure to develop, which may result in roop and other troubles. From one-third to one-half of the south side, or front, of the poultry house may be made of curtains and windows, but should be under control, so that the openings may be closed gradually as the weather becomes cold. Have muslin curtains in the front of the house or leave a window partly open, even on the coldest nights, to allow some ventilation in the house. Fowls will stand considerable exposure to cold air provided it is dry, and ventilation will keep the air in the house dry.

Before the Pullets are Mixed with the Older Fowls be sure that the hens are banded or that the web of the foot is punched in some way, so that you can distinguish between the pullets and the hens. This plan permits the older stock to be culled out whenever desirable, and the young hens to be kept for further laying. For egg production do not keep hens over two years, but some of the best hens may be kept for breeders until three or four years old.

A Lowdown Trick.

Mrs. Lamb—I see you're not speaking to Mrs. Fox.

Mrs. Wolf—I should say not! She told me her cook was a treasure and I found the cook dirty, lazy, incompetent and dishonest after I'd doubled her wages to get her away from Mrs. Fox.

IN OUTDOOR SUITS

Much Attention Paid to Riding and Golf Clothes.

Costumes Are Particularly Well Designed for Sport Wear; Wide Scarf Arrangement.

A great deal of attention is being paid to the knickerbocker golf or riding suit this season. The peg top breeches in both riding and golf suits are less popular than the smoothly fitting models and in the cuff treatment in some instances the fullness, too, has been eliminated by a series of small gores that are used rather than the shirring. Shorter coats, too, are used, cited as proving that women are becoming accustomed to this type of costume.

In addition to the suit with plaited or elastic back coat in the prevailing type, suits have been noted consisting of knickerbockers in large two-toned over-pail fleeces to be worn with a slipover jumper in solid tone. This type of costume is particularly well adapted for winter sports and the wide scarf arrangement at the throat is a feature which commends it.

There is a demand for suits with riding breeches, and skirts to match are ordered. In this way a woman who rides a great deal may also use the breeches for hiking and golf.

STYLES AND FANCIES

The fitted blouse and wide skirt are frequently made of taffeta.

The square armhole of deep cut has been adopted for sport wear in the costumes of heavy fabrics.

Long-haired furs continue to be favored in neckpieces.

Velvet bordered chiffons in shades of brown or heath tones and café au lait and cocoa colors are smart for fall gowns.

Straight line coats with side softness, wide buttons and large sleeves are forecasted as the mode of the coming season.

Gloves of black will lead for fall wear. Most of these gloves show a touch of white in the black stitching or a striking contrast note in trims of white.

Many of the new bags and valises are small in size and in most cases open from the long envelope flap which lays the case perfectly flat and shows various vanity accessories in loops and pockets.

Black and white crepe de chine in combination is used for many smart new frocks.

Low heels are gaining in favor, not only sport, but also dress slippers having them.

Net gaiters are to be had to wear with sleeveless dresses.

Close fitting, medium-sized hats, trimmed across the back with silk fringe, which hangs in points over the brain at the shoulders, are worn.

Shell and metal ornaments, shaped like Spanish combs, are used for hat trimmings.

Sphinx, gunmetal, platinum and steel gray are very strong.

Many dresses are made with embroidered or some novelty apron.

Crepe, shawls, deeply fringed, are dyed either black or red, and have become as popular as the gay multi-colored Spanish shawl.

LEAF GREEN VELVET TURBAN



Leaf green velvet is draped into this smart little turban, the only ornament used being a pair of big green composition buttons.

Not being satisfied with having had "a place in the sun" all during the spring and summer season, the separate skirt, still following the lines of the sport model, is bidding for fall and winter favor and finding it. All through styles and fabrics are found that parallel the blouse model. Skirts for formal wear are being made from charmeuse, Roshanara, quarter-grain and other silks in the heavier weaves, and finished with rashes of the material, heavily fringed.

Dimity Bed-Spreads.

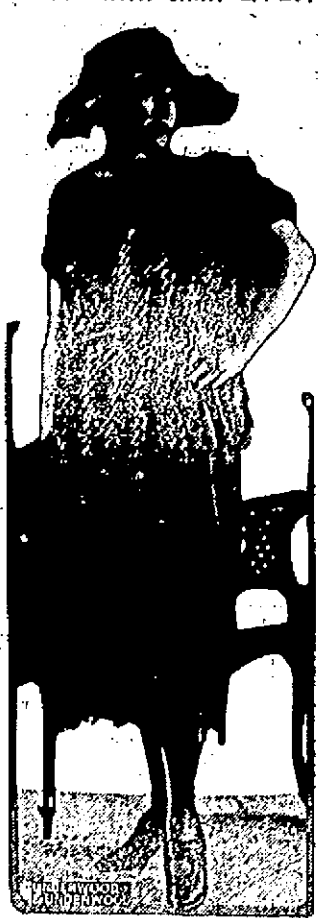
Main dimity is coming more and more into use for bed-spreads. This type of spread is much easier to launder than the heavier spreads. As well as the plain variety there are others with a narrow stripe of color running lengthwise at wide intervals.

Trials of Temperament.

Mrs. Penfield—I married a poet and he accuses me all the time of jarring his sensitive soul.

Mrs. Niblick—My husband plays golf and I can't do it with a thing without being blamed for putting him off his game.—New York Sun.

BLOUSE WITH SKIRT EFFECT



This most novel blouse with its long fringe for skirt effect is called a "kerchief" and it is very popular. It is of cashmere and is checkered with bright-colored figures in black and white.

VELVET OR CREPE DE CHINE

Master Fabric Promises to Hold Favor With Many Women During Fall and Winter.

The dinner frock is a beautiful essential in the wardrobe of every woman.

This garment provides an ever-ready bridge over evening dress difficulties. It can be worn to the opera and at a pinch for numerous formal occasions.

Even before the clergy a gown of this description can appear. It is not known at Sunday functions. It is at once the "ever-present help in time of sartorial trouble."

Velvet or crepe de chine are the master fabrics for these dresses. Lines for their fashioning follow the general cut of the day with more latitude and longitude both allowed—skirts may be fuller or longer, or both.

For those who wish to dance, the skirt length may remain almost as short as the skirts have been for a season—that is from ten to fourteen inches from the floor, or they may drop to the ankles, or embody both lengths by having a short, rather tight underskirt, or slip, and a long, transparent overdress, or long flying panels.

These transparent overdresses are often of lace or of sequined nets, though georgettes are used to some extent. Again they may be made entirely of "cut" or "lattice-work." Entire panels of cut or lattice work are popular.

USE RIBBON ON FALL HATS

Embossed Strands of Scaly Design Are Given Circ Finish and Provide Winsome Models.

A novelty ribbon which can be used effectively on fall hats is that embossed in a scaly design and given a circ finish. It suggests the "snake-skin" and "alligator" ribbons of last season, and, according to the Bulletin of the Retail Millinery Association of America, proves effective in the various shades of brown embossed with either a lighter or darker hue, and a dull shade of red marked off with black. A manufacturer using this embossed ribbon has made his hats in a variety of shapes, but the off-the-face model and medium sailor with flaring brim are the most evident. Small turban-like bands of the ribbon criss-crossed in and out to make a round crown and soft cuff brims are also shown.

TO TRIM AFTERNOON DRESSES

Tuckings Afford Winsome Decoration, Running From Neck to Below Natural Waistline.

Fine tuckings are liked for trimming on afternoon dresses. A frock may, for instance, have the front of its bodice tucked, the tucks running from the neck to a line below the natural waistline, a wide band of the tucking may trim the sleeves and perhaps the side panels or a panel of the tucking may be at the frock front and another at the back. Loops of ribbon form one of the newest trimming features. A frock recently noted had its jacket fronts trimmed at the edge with ribbon loops. Similar loops trimmed the lower part of the long sleeves.

One Earring.

One earring dangling down over one ear from one side of a small hat is something a little new and very attractive that the milliners are putting forward for attention. The earring ornament is of stone or glass. Often, just now, it is of jet.

Solomon's Perfume.

King Solomon made 10,000 golden perfume censers for the temple of Jerusalem.

Mental Science.

What are those dreadful pictures hanging on the walls of your waiting room? "They illustrate some of the tortures of the Spanish Inquisition," replied the dentist. "I should think they would be out of place here."

"Not at all. After my patients have seen what people suffered in the old days, having a tooth filled seems mere child's play."

Russell Sage on Thrift.

Thrift is such a simple thing—and it means so much. It is the foundation of success in business, of contentment in the home, of staidness in society.—Russell Sage.

Making a Storm.

Looking at a wind and rain storm on the screen, does everyone know that the wind is made by a large truck with propellers in front that whirl at a tremendous speed, driving rain?—New York Sun.

Children Ory

FOR FLETCHER'S STORIA

Mink Made First Gunpowder.

The Chinese were long credited with the invention of gunpowder, but not long ago evidence was adduced to indicate that this is a mistake, and that the Arabians did not, as commonly supposed, introduce gunpowder into Europe during the eighth and ninth centuries, says the Washington Star. It is believed by the most competent authorities now that the manufacture of the first gunpowder was based upon the "Fire Book" of Marcus Graecus, which appeared in Constantinople about the middle of the thirteenth century. This was the source from which Roger Bacon, Albertus Magnus and Thomas Aquinas derived their knowledge of gunpowder. The first use of gunpowder to drive projectiles is ascribed to a monk, Berthold Schwartz, whose discovery was made accidentally while preparing the mixture for medicinal purposes.

That Word "Welkin."

Did you ever hear the "welkin flogt"? You probably did not. But this combination is the only phrase in which the word "welkin" occurs in the modern language. The word is derived from the Anglo-Saxon "wolecan," a cloud. There is a theory that the word "wolecan" itself is derived from the Anglo-Saxon "wealcen," to roll. As a substantive "welkin" is used, or was used by the forefathers of the English part of us, to denote the sky or the vault of heaven. The first poet who made the "welkin ring" used a striking figure of speech. Through frequent repetitions, however, the expression has degenerated into a bromide. It would take courage of a high order in a writer to inform his readers that the "welkin rang."

Natural History in Congress.

A congressman from the West recently grew indignant at a colleague who did not believe that there was any danger that the United States would ever become involved in war again. "To ridicule the idea of this country ever being invaded," said he, "is to follow the example of the camel, which buries its head in the sand when an enemy approaches." To which the colleague rejoined: "Surely the gentleman, in giving utterance to this apothegm, must have meant to refer to the ostrich, which, under these circumstances, has a habit of putting its eye through a needle."—Harper's Magazine.

Pessimists.

A humptious young American farmer went to England to learn his business, but where he went he pretended that it was far easier to teach the farmers than to learn anything from them. "I've got an idea," he said one day to a grizzled old Northumbrian agriculturist, "for a new kind of fertilizer which will be ten thousand times more effective as any that has ever been tried. Condensed fertilizer—that's what it is. Enough for an acre of ground would go in one of my waistcoat pockets." "I don't doubt it, young gentleman," said the veteran of the soil. "What is more, you'll be able to put the crop into the other waistcoat pocket."

Satisfied.

A grand avenue school teacher was relating some of her experiences in different schools throughout the country. "I taught school among my own people in the Tennessee mountains for several years after I graduated from college. Funny things happened. 'Hearing a boy say 'I ain't gwine thar,' I said to him: 'That's no way to speak. Listen: I ain't no going there; you are not going there; he is not going there; we are not going there; you are not going there; they are not going there.' Do you get the idea?' 'Yessum, I gits it all right. They ain't nobody gwine.'"

It Wasn't Here.

I was on a chair car one evening. A big awkward looking suitcase fell into the aisle just beside my seat. People coming and going made many unkind remarks to me about my language being in the way. At last I determined to make the first remark to the next person passing that way.

A young man stopped and looked in a displeased manner at the suitcase beside me, so I said: "If that were mine I would move it, but it isn't."

I was much embarrassed to have him reply: "Well, it's mine and I can move it."—Chicago Tribune.

The Limit.

"Augh—waugh—gr-r!" It was the baby, and he had made similar remarks steady, for the last hour. Mr. Newpaw's half—what was left of it—stood on end. "Gnow awhw aomdgon, gour-r-r," remarked the baby, lastly, while the people living across the way rose from their beds and closed their windows ostentatiously. Mr. Newpaw winced at his teeth. "To think," he murmured wearily, "that I should live to become the father of a train announcer!"

Mental Science.

What are those dreadful pictures hanging on the walls of your waiting room? "They illustrate some of the tortures of the Spanish Inquisition," replied the dentist. "I should think they would be out of place here."

"Not at all. After my patients have seen what people suffered in the old days, having a tooth filled seems mere child's play."

Russell Sage on Thrift.

Thrift is such a simple thing—and it means so much. It is the foundation of success in business, of contentment in the home, of staidness in society.—Russell Sage.

Making a Storm.

Looking at a wind and rain storm on the screen, does everyone know that the wind is made by a large truck with propellers in front that whirl at a tremendous speed, driving rain?—New York Sun.

Children Ory

FOR FLETCHER'S STORIA

Historical and General Notes

Notes and Queries

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1921

NOTES
(Continued)

The Census, or enumeration of the Town of Newport, was taken by William Dennis, Esq. The number of male inhabitants was 3589, and the number of females 3771, people of color 616. Total 7775. Increase 1012.

1811

The Bill of Mortality, for Newport, kept by Dr. David King, for 1810, was males 62, females 67. Births 268. Still born 4.

The U. S. Schooner Revenge, Lieut. Oliver H. Perry, was totally lost on the 9th of January, in proceeding from Newport for New London, on Watch Hill Reef, in fog.

Joseph Harper, who for many years had been the manager of the theatre in Newport, died in Charleston, S. C., aged 62.

A fire took place in Broad street on Saturday evening, in which a stable belonging to Miss Pittman, adjoining the blacksmith shop of Edward Simmons, was entirely consumed.

A political revolution took place in Rhode Island this year. The Federal party regained the power in the State, defeating Gov. Fenner and his associates by a majority of 234 and obtaining a majority of 19 in the Legislature.

Pennmanship taught in Newport this year by Mr. Rand.

Five hundred dollars was raised in Newport for the relief of the sufferers by fire in Newburyport.

The Directors of the Redwood Library issue a circular soliciting contributions for that institution.

An uncommonly violent snow storm was experienced on Tuesday evening, December 24th; the most severe that had been experienced for many years. Joseph Cunliffe, Esq., formerly a Judge of the Supreme Court, perished in the storm near his woolen mill in Portsmouth.

Capt. William V. Taylor was married to Abby White, daughter of Capt. Thomas White.

1812

Great damage was done to the shipping on the coast by the storm of the 24th of December, 1811. The U. S. Frigate, President, Com. Rogers, lay at the Long Wharf in Newport during the gale, and made it out in safety. The Frigate, Essex, Capt. Porter, went on shore near Fort Adams, and the sloop of war, Hornet, Capt. Dent, rode out the gale.

Cyrus Pratt was convicted on four indictments for passing counterfeit bills, on the Rhode Island Union Bank, and was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars on each of the three first indictments, and on the fourth indictment to stand in the Pillory at Newport, on Friday, the 13th of March.

The first meeting of the Rhode Island Medical Society took place at Providence on the 22nd of April. Incorporation granted in February.

Congress passes an Embargo law. The documents respecting the Henry plot were published in the Newport Mercury.

A special town meeting was held at Newport on Friday, 17th of April, for the purpose of taking into consideration the defenceless situation of the Town, and consulting upon the expediency of applying to the Government for the means of defence in case of war.

The Independent Company, called the Newport Volunteers, volunteered as part of the 50,000 volunteers authorized by Congress.

June 18th. Both Houses of Congress pass an Act, declaring War with Great Britain and Ireland and its dependencies.

Gen. Dearborn requests Gen. Jones to send six companies of militia to garrison the forts on Rhode Island.

A boat arrived from Block Island with the officers of a number of American vessels which had been captured by a British squadron.

A squadron of ten gunboats was stationed at Newport under the command of Capt. Perry.

The Privateer sloop Swift, of six guns, Capt. Samuel Jeffers, was fitted out from Newport.

The beautiful Privateer Rossie, of Baltimore, commanded by the celebrated Commodore Barner, from a cruise, arrived at Newport on the 30th of August, having brought in two of her prizes. One of them was the British ship Jane, with salt, and the ship Engrates, with dry goods, of New Bedford. The Rossie had taken fifteen prizes during her cruise.

On Sunday evening, 13th of September, the inhabitants of Newport were alarmed by reports of the intention of the British squadron to attack the Town. The necessary measures were at once taken by Col. Kingsbury, the Commander of the Station, and the State authorities, for calling out the whole of the militia. The U. S. troops, under Capt. Howe, occupied Fort Wolcott, the Volunteers and the Third Company of Militia Fort Adams. The Newport, Middletown and Portsmouth companies of Militia, under Col. Stall, remained under arms during the night. The Artillery Company occupied an advantageous point on Brenton's Neck. The Flotilla of gunboats, under Captain Perry, was stationed to support the several batteries and to annoy the enemy. The alarm, however, proved false and the British ships were not in sight the next morning.

The U. S. Gunboat No. 43, Lieut. Samuel G. Bledget, was upset in a severe gale on the 29th of September, near the lighthouse near the south end of Conanicut. Lieut. Bledget and eight of his men were drowned. Lieut. Bledget was in the 28th year of his age.

1813

February 27. Capt. Oliver H. Perry (late Commodore of the Flotilla) left Newport with 150 seamen, and a number of officers, all volunteers, to take command of vessels to be built on Lake Erie.

The ship Whampoa, Capt. Waterman, of New York, was chased on shore near Watson's Pier, in the West Passage, within the lighthouse, by the British frigate Orpheus. The Whampoa carried eight six-pounders and was 25 days from L'Orient with a

charge of brains, wine and silks. As soon as she struck on the rocks she was scuttled and her masts cut away by the crew. The frigate came to anchor about two miles off, with her broadsides toward the ship, and sent her boats to burn her, which, after an obstinate resistance they effected, losing one of the Lieutenants and having several men wounded. The Captain and crew escaped to the shore. On the alarm being given at Newport, the Artillery Company and several companies of militia, proceeded to the west side of Conanicut; here they were detained for several hours, being unable to cross the ferry until the departure of the enemy. The 3rd Company of the Militia, Capt. Pease, proceeded to the ship and were very instrumental in saving great part of the cargo.

The Brig Holker, Capt. Rowland, of eighteen guns, from a cruise, was chased on shore by the Orpheus, Frigate, on Charlestown Beach, between Point Judith and Watch Hill.

The Orpheus came to anchor a mile from the shore, and manned her boats to take possession of the brig; the officers and crew of the Holker escaped to the shore, with the exception of nine men drowned, several of them prisoners. The militia, under Gen. Joseph Eaton, assembled and fought bravely in defence of the Holker; the British, after keeping possession ten hours, finding she could not be got off, abandoned the attack.

The Brig afterwards bilged and went to pieces. A vessel which spoke the Orpheus a few days after was informed that they had several men killed in attempting to get off the Holker.

A sloop loaded with flour was chased on shore by the Orpheus. The cargo was landed on the beach and the vessel afterward got off.

A State Bible Society for Rhode Island was organized at Providence, James Bowen, President.

The Squadron on Lake Erie, under the command of Com. Oliver Hazard Perry, on the 10th of September, 1813, defeated and captured the British fleet, under Com. Barclay, consisting of 6 vessels and 63 guns. The American consisted of 7 vessels and 61 guns, and had 27 killed and 66 wounded.

At a meeting of the citizens of Newport on the 11th of October, 1813, it was voted to present to Com. Oliver Hazard Perry a piece or pieces of plate of the value of four hundred dollars and to appropriate a sum not less than one hundred dollars, in some suitable present, to Sailing Master Wm. V. Taylor, in the name of the citizens of Newport, for their great exertions and meritorious conduct at the Battle of Lake Erie.

Gen. Rochambeau was killed at the Battle of Lysich in Germany.

On November 15th, Com. O. H. Perry returns to Newport and resumes the command of the Flotilla.

John Fraser or Frazer returns to Newport and again keeps an Academy.

1814

Hon. William Hunter made a speech on a resolution of thanks to Com. Perry, in the Senate of the United States.

At a town meeting held in Newport January 25th, 1814, a resolution was made to take into consideration the expediency of making application to the General Assembly, for the renewal of the Charter of 1784, with such alterations and amendments, as may be found necessary. After a long discussion the motion was rejected.

(To be continued)

OCEAN AVENUE

This road was opened to the public in 1867, fifty-four years ago. Here is what the Newport Mercury of October 19, 1867, has to say of it:

We rode over this new road on Thursday for the first time and were delighted to find that all of our predictions and the flattering reports which have been published, were certainly not the fallacy of the brain, but reality in the truest sense. Starting from the Jewish Cemetery we followed Tourne street and Bellevue Avenue its whole length, admiring the beautiful and picturesque scenery which has by the liberal expenditure of our summer visitors, made the drive one of the most attractive in the country. Then turning to the right we enter upon the new road which is now being graded its entire length. The winding course which has been selected for this avenue has added to its beauty and renders it far more agreeable than it would have been had a more direct route been taken. But a short distance is traversed in a straight course, and the ascent and descent of the hills is just enough to satisfy man and beast. The roadbed is very level and firm, showing the labors of Street Commissioner Peabody to have been faithfully performed. The bridge is more extensive than we had anticipated and appears to have been thoroughly constructed by Mr. J. A. C. Stacy. Seventy thousand cord of stone was used in its construction. In many places along the road are indications of formidable obstructions which had to be overcome, and it seems hardly possible that a work of this magnitude should have been completed for \$30,000, but with the aid of Mr. Joseph R. Anthony, foreman, the road is made every way suitable for travel, none better could be desired.

We shall not attempt to describe the beautiful scenery which attracts the eye on every side, for that has already been done by others whose correspondence we have published, but as we viewed the wide expanse of ocean on one side and the rugged, jutting rocks and hills and valleys on the other, we were reminded of Irving's saying that "never near an American look beyond his own country for the sublime and beautiful of nature's scenery."

But there is yet a piece of work left undone, which the owners of the land adjacent should attend to at once. We refer to the piece of road at Castle Hill, just where the avenue terminates. It is but a short distance, and would cost but little to have the road levelled and covered with gravel, and whoever owns the land on either side should not delay in doing that which would make a finish of the entire drive of some ten miles.

JOSS STICKS.

Aconite and camphor are the principal chemicals used in the manufacture of Joss sticks. The aconite serves to prevent ravages by rats and mice, and the camphor insures a steady fire when the sticks are burned. The aroma is supplied by many odoriferous drugs used in the manufacture.

MIDDLETOWN

(From our regular correspondent.)

On Friday, November 4, the Town Council convened as a Board of Canvassers and corrected the lists of voters used at the election of town officers held November 8. When completed the General List comprised 497 names, which was 132 less than the number of persons qualified to vote in November, 1920.

Henry C. Sherman and Joseph A. Peckham were appointed a committee to prepare the necessary apparatus for heating the town hall, the furnace having become unfit for use.

John Nicholson and Jas. R. Chase, 2d, were appointed a committee to audit the books and accounts of the Collector of Taxes.

Accounts were allowed and ordered paid as follows:

John P. Peckham, for services as town auditor, \$60.00; William J. Peckham, services as member of the town council, \$54.00; and for similar services Henry C. Sherman, \$51.00; Joseph A. Peckham, \$51.00; Alden P. Barker, \$54.00; Joseph A. Peckham, for labor and material in constructing a new road bed on Wapping Road, \$68.67; Peckham Brothers Company, for use of steam roller on same roadbed, \$741.00; Jos. A. Peckham, for pump and chain and for placing the same over spring in 3rd Beach Road, \$11.40; John P. Quinn, for use of motorcycle and for looking after the drivers of automobiles, \$31.50.

This session being the concluding one before the election of another town council, on motion of Councilman Henry C. Sherman, a vote of thanks was extended to William J. Peckham, President for the past two years, and who is now retiring from the Council.

Town Officers Elected

Under a special act of the General Assembly passed January, 1918, town officers are elected in Middletown for a period of two years, instead of one year. At the recent election, presided over by Lewis R. Manchester as Moderator, with James W. Barker, Pascal M. Conley, Joseph F. Murker, and George Nathan Smith acting as Supervisors, only 110 official ballots were cast. The ballot contained only one list of the Republican caucus on the 20th. The nominees then selected did not prove acceptable to all the Republican voters and there was such an extensive scratching of ballots that only thirty-three ballots were found unchanged.

The nominees for Councilman No. 3 was Joseph A. Peckham and his name was scratched in numerous instances and in some cases the name of Joseph E. Kline was substituted. Mr. Peckham received 79 votes and Mr. Kline 21 and Mr. Peckham was elected by a plurality of 58.

For Assessors of Taxes there was opposition. The nominee on the Republican ticket was J. Willis Peckham and he was defeated by John L. Simmons, Jr., who was elected by a plurality of 11, receiving 55 votes to 44 for J. Willis Peckham.

The several candidates for town officers received votes as follows:

Moderator—Lewis R. Manchester 102; William L. Brown 1.

Town Clerk—Albert L. Chase 107.

For Town Council—No. 1, Henry C. Sherman 107; No. 2, John H. Spooner 106; William L. Brown 1; No. 3, Joseph A. Peckham 79; Joseph E. Kline 21; Scattering 2; No. 4, Alden P. Barker 107; No. 5, Charles S. Ritchie 103; Scattering 3.

For Overseers of the Poor—Henry C. Sherman 105; John H. Spooner 104; Joseph A. Peckham 88; Alden P. Barker 105; Chas. S. Ritchie 102; Joseph E. Kline 11; Scattering 4.

For Justices of the Peace—Elisha A. Peckham 103; Edward M. Pelzka 103; Restcom S. Peckham 103; Joseph E. Kline 103.

For Town Treasurer—Clifton B. Ward 103; L. Lincoln Sherman 2; William J. Peckham 1.

For Town Sergeant—Thomas G. Ward 100; James Bloomfield 2; Philip Caswell 2.

For Assessors of Taxes—Edward E. Peckham 103; Nathaniel L. Champlin 94; J. Willis Peckham 44; Howard R. Peckham 102; Arthur W. Chase 107; John L. Simmons, Jr., 55; Scattering 10.

For Collector of Taxes—Fillmore Coggeshall 104; Agnes B. Ward 2.

For Public School Committee—Lilla P. Peckham 104; G. Alvin Simmons 102; Agnes B. Ward 104; William R. Howard 1.

Mrs. B. W. H. Peckham, Jr., was given a surprise at her home on Monday evening, by the members of the G. T. Club of St. Mary's Parish. Games were played. Mrs. Peckham received the first prize, a box of linen handkerchiefs, and Mrs. Burroughs received the consolation prize. Refreshments were served.

Mrs. Peckham, with her two children and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Mascon, are moving to Providence. Mr. Peckham will remain here to continue his work.

News has been received of the serious illness of Mrs. George W. Manning at the North Dighton hospital. Mrs. Manning was the wife of the former pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this town, and has recently undergone two serious operations within the past two weeks.

Mr. John H. Spooner, Jr., Miss Emily Martin and Misses Gladys and Leona Peckham have returned to the State College at Kingston after spending a few days with their respective parents in this town.

Miss Eloise Peckham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Peckham of this town, is one of the members of the Sophomore class at Wellesley College to receive honors for excellence in studies in groups. Twenty-four scholars have received honors in group at the College. Miss Peckham graduated from Rogers High School in 1920 and received the highest honors of her class, the Norman medal for excellence in scholarship and the Norman prize for excellence in English.

Aquidneck Grange, No. 30, P. of H., held a dance at the town hall on Friday evening, which was well attended. The Aquidneck Grange orchestra furnished music.

United States Alien Property Custodian Thomas W. Miller has received an offer of \$8000 for one of the two pieces of property in this town owned by Johanna Batonyi, mother of Aurel Batonyi. As a clear deed could not be given, those most interested have been notified to appear in the United

States District Court in Providence on December 31, and show cause why a clear title to the Batonyi farm and villa cannot be given. This property was seized on August 12, 1919. Samuel M. Stevens formerly owned one piece of this property, formerly the Golf Club, and where the Green End Gun Club is now situated.

The William I. Bailey farm of 100 acres on the West Shore has been sold to Mr. Harry Sperling. This farm was formerly the property of James Chase, who owned a great deal of real estate on the island, and who gave it to his daughter, Mrs. Mary S. Bailey, wife of George I. Bailey. Mrs. Bailey sold it to her son, Mr. William Bailey, who left it to his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth E. Underwood, and it was from her that Mr. Sperling purchased it. This farm is reached by a private road leading from Chase's Lane, and the railroad runs through it near the shore. There has been some talk of its being sold to the Government for a landing place for aeroplanes.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peckham quietly celebrated the sixty-second anniversary of their marriage at their home, "Orchard Farm," on Wapping Road. They received a number of callers, flowers and post cards.

Mrs. Henry T. Angle of Richmond, Va., is spending two weeks with her son, Mr. W. T. Angle on Maple Avenue. Mrs. Angle came to attend the funeral of Mrs. Elmer E. Tucker.

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. I., November 7, 1921.

Estate of Charles E. Allen

REQUEST in writing is made by Freeman and Caroline Mott, creditors of Charles E. Allen, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, testate, that said Freeman and Caroline Mott, or some other suitable person, may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased, and said request is received and referred to the 5th day of December at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Probate Court Room in said New Shoreham, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Clerk.

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. I., November 7, 1921.

Estate of Earl A. Smith, Jr.

A COMMUNICATION in writing is made by Earl A. Smith, Jr., a minor over the age of fourteen years, son of Earl A. Smith, late of New Shoreham, deceased, informing the Court that he has made choice of Harry L. Smith, of said New Shoreham, as guardian of his person and estate, and requesting the Court to approve said choice and the same to be referred to the 5th day of December at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Probate Court Room in said New Shoreham, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Clerk.

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. I., November 7, 1921.

Estate of Ezra and Spencer Smith

PETITION in writing is made by Deborah A. Smith, of said New Shoreham, requesting that Harry L. Smith, of said New Shoreham, or some other suitable person, be appointed guardian of the persons and estates of Ezra Smith and Spencer Smith, minors under the age of fourteen years, children of Earl A. Smith, late of New Shoreham, deceased, and said petition is received and referred to the 5th day of December at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Probate Court Room in said New Shoreham, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury, and that citation be served according to law.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Clerk.

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. I., November 7, 1921.

One's Duty to be Pleasant.

Being pleasant is not a matter of mood; it is a duty. The controlled voice, the kind word, the glance of understanding and sympathy may seem like very little things amid a rush of more important matters, but they oil the machinery of the world, and make all the wheels turn more smoothly for ourselves and others.

Beneficial Wind Ascribed to Saint.

The "pontias" is a local night wind blowing out of a narrow valley near the town of Lyons, France. According to a prevailing legend, the wind was brought thither from the sea by a by-gone saint in order to increase the fertility of the region.

Manners Exposed.

A sure sign of ill manners is to talk loud. If you are in a habit when you go into a store of talking in such a loud voice the janitor in the cellar hears you, quit it. All ill-bred people talk so loud that they drown everyone in the room.—Arkansas Thomas Cat.

World's Finest Mosaics.

The mosaics in the church of St. Mark, in Venice, are the finest in the world. They cover 40,000 square feet of the upper walls, ceilings, and cupolas, and are all laid on a gold ground.

Office Slogans.

If "dictated but not read" is a good businesslike slogan for the head of the house, what's the matter with "added but not balanced" for the cashier, or "stamped but not mailed" for the office boy?—Leslie's.

What No One Knows.

Will some psychologist kindly explain why 11 o'clock at night is the best time to write on a typewriter and seven in the morning the best time to play a cornet?—Columbia Missician.

Their Remaining Years.

Statisticians tell us that, according to figures, if the husband dies first, the wife lives, on the average, another 11 years. If the wife dies first, the husband lives another nine years.

Largest Known Nugget.

The National museum says that, according to its records the largest California gold nugget was found in Monumental claim in Sierra county and weighed 1593 troy ounces.

Surely.

Don't be cross with the office boy who does nothing but stand around and look nice. Probably he'll grow up to be an efficiency expert.

Only Two Birds to the Acre.

It is estimated that there are two birds per acre in the eastern half of the United States.

Advice Concerning Gas.

Don't blow out the gas, and be careful how you step on it.—Houston Post.

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NEWPORT DAILY NEWS

EVERY DAY One Hundred People are doing this And they GET RESULTS

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6400
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ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

New Shoreham, R. I., Nov. 6, 1921.

THIS UNDERSIGNED, Executrix of the last will and testament of DARIUS D. POMEROY, late of the Town of New Shoreham, deceased, who will has been admitted to probate by the Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, hereby gives notice that she has accepted said trust and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

NOTED MAY DAY, 1921.
11-5-3w
11-5-3w
Executrix.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

Estate of Sarah L. Corbin

THIS UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice of the admission to probate by the Probate Court of the City of Newport of the last will and testament of SARAH L. CORBIN, late of said Newport, deceased, and the qualification of the Executor by giving bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court according to law beginning November 6th, 1921.

LILLIE G. CURRIE, Executor.
DUNCAN A. HAYWARD, Clerk.

Newport, November 6th, 1921.

11-5-3w

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT OF RHODE ISLAND

Thomas W. Miller, Alien Property Custodian

vs. J. Roth

Motion for Order of Notice by Publication

In the above entitled cause the Petitioner moves that notice of the pendency of this cause be given to J. Roth, Aurel Batonyi, and Johanna Batonyi, together with their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, and to the International Reservation Company, by publication, in accordance with the prayer in said Bill of Complaint, directing said respondents, and each of them to appear, plead, answer or demur by a day certain to be designated, and also that subpoena and a copy of this notice be served upon the person now in possession of certain real estate in this district, as set out in said Bill of Complaint, and show unto this Honorable Court.

That this is a suit brought for the purpose of removing a cloud upon the title of certain real estate within this district.

That the respondents, J. Roth, Johanna Batonyi, Aurel Batonyi are not inhabitants of or to be found within this district.

That the charter of the International Reservation Company has been declared forfeited by the State of Rhode Island, and the said corporation has no office or address.

By his Attorney,
JOHN A. MURPHY, JR.

A true copy,
Attest:
L. B. LAWTON,
Chief Deputy Clerk.

11-12-6w

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT OF RHODE ISLAND

Thomas W. Miller, Alien Property Custodian

vs. J. Roth

Order

This matter came on to be heard this day on motion of John A. Murphy, Jr., solicitor for the Complainant, and it is: